TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

AMERICA'S HOME AND FARM NEWSPAPER

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JACK DEMPSEY RETAINS FISTIC CHAMPIONSHIP

American Nearly Exhausted as Wild Bull Opponent Sprawls on Canvas in Second Round.

In a bout that ran the gamut of sensationalism such as Jack London's fighting stories only knew, Jack Dempsey retained his world's heavyweight championship last Friday night by knocking Luis Firpo of the Argentine, challenger, colder than a corpse in the second round.

That tells part of the story. There is more of it. If there is a strain of the Cave Man left in the reader he will thrill at the last. If he doesn't like a fast, vicious, bloody combat between two young giants in whose well-trained bodies and brutalized minds there is still the instinct of fighting animals—he will shudder.

This spectacle took place in New York. People paid a fortune to see it.

So This Is a Boxing Match.

A right to the jaw finished Firpo, but before the latter turned up his toes and called it an evening, furnishing $5,000 persons a series of thrills that will never be forgotten as long as the gentle art of fistcuffs survives.

Ten knockdowns were scored in the opening round—a round such as the oldtimers at the ring declared they had never before witnessed. Firpo went down seven times and came up the same number, goofy but game. The other three were suffered by the champion, who seemed to lose his head with the lust to score a kill, and ran headlong into three righthand punches to the jaw which not only dropped him headlong but left him in even worse condition than was Firpo. At the end, Dempsey walked away from the fallen man without actually knowing that he was out. In fact, he barely knew he was alive. Grasping the upper strand of the ropes he walked along the edge of the ring, looking blankly out over the ropes at the crowd and reeling as though one drunk. The end came after 57 seconds of fighting in the second round and was furnished by the second of two knockdowns that Dempsey scored in that brief interval.

Firpo Comes Up Fighting.

The first of these came after a righthand punch behind Firpo's ear as he attempted to walk blandly out of a clinch. He fell on his hands and knees, but came up fighting. The next was a punch flush on the jaw and no stricken bullock in a stockyard could have gone down with a more resounding crash. He went down face forward and rolled over on his back, arms outstretched and with staring, sightless eyes, looked up at the late Summer sky. He was down for good this time.

At the count of eight some inkling of intelligence filtered through his Latin brain and with the instinct of a born fighting man he rolled over with some idea of attempting to rise for more.

He didn't have another quiver in him, however, and inevitably he fell back and was counted out. Horatio Lacalle and Hugh Gartland, chief seconds of the Argentine, were the first to reach him. They tugged and heaved at his inert form and with the assistance of Referee Johnny Gallagher the mass of human flesh that had been the Argentine challenger for the heavyweight championship of the world was dragged unominously to his corner. Jack Kearns rushed out to meet the champion.

Dempsey Seems Stunned.

Dempsey could barely make his corner unaided, but stood there receiving dippers full of water in his face. It was a full minute before Kearns' solicitation sufficiently penetrated to the point where he realized that he must observe the usual formalities. With quaking step he went to the Argentine corner and presented a sportsmanlike hand of one sportsman to another. Firpo was barely able to raise his head in acknowledgment. It was difficult to say which of the principals was in the more precarious condition, Dempsey the victor or Firpo the vanquished.

And the South American is not satisfied. He has announced that he wants to come back out of his jungle next Summer after more.

Japanese Farmers Use Many Tractors

Tractors, chiefly American made, are supplanting hand labor on farms of western Japan. There are 13,000 of these on farms in Okayama alone, where labor is scarce.

The government gives a small subsidy to assist in the purchase of these machines and it is contemplating a larger one, in line with its policy of assisting agriculture, with a view to making Japan self-supporting in the matter of food.

Return to Puritan Standards Predicted

Prof. E. A. Ross, sociologist, University of Wisconsin, predicts a return of Puritan standards on the part of American mothers who are now being reared "too frivolous to bring their children up right." He says mothers must unite to prevent moral decay of the nation the moral fiber of which, he declares, is being weakened by joy rides, jazz dancing, commercialized amusement and the movies.

Uncle Sam Collects $160,000 on Fight

Uncle Sam's share of the gate receipts at the Dempsy-Firpo fight will be approximately $160,000 in admission taxes alone, the internal revenue bureau announced. The rate of federal tax applied was 1 cent on each 10 cents taken in, regardless of whether the admission was $3.00 or $25.

AMERICAN RED CROSS IS FIRST TO ANSWER WORLD'S CHARITY CALLS

President Coolidge's appeal for generous American relief for stricken Japan did not fall on deaf ears. This writer was put in possession of a compilation, hitherto not published, showing that from the Autumn of 1914 to the Spring of 1921, American gifts for the relief of distress abroad reached the fabulous total of $1,514,530,967. Nothing like it has ever been known in the history of charity. The sum has just been augmented by $65,000,000—the amount of American money subscribed for the relief of famine in Russia.

Achieves Noteworthy Record.

The American Red Cross has had an especially noteworthy record in the realm of disaster relief. Only a few months ago it was announced that since its foundation in 1881, the Red Cross has administered disaster relief involving the expenditure of $20,573,298. On the same occasion it was remarked, with something of prophetic vision of the supreme task awaiting the Red Cross in Japan, that "disaster relief has been the historic function of the American organization."

It was the World war that opened the hearts and purses of the American people on a gigantic scale. Long before the United States itself became a belligerent, our money was being poured out in streams.

List of Contributors.

The following figures, official in nearly all cases, are supplied in an authoritative quarter:

Knights of Columbus	$ 8,369,600
Young Women's Christian Ass'n	4,158,145
Young Men's Christian Ass'n.	25,591,513
Jewish Welfare Board	670,000
Sun Tobacco fund	442,000
American Relief Administration's European Children fund	44,721,412
Committee for Relief in Belgium	36,668,519
Food Drafts (American Relief Administration)	7,839,744
Near East Relief (estimated)	60,000,000
Joint Distribution Committee	35,919,191
Smaller Organizations (estimated)	30,000,000
American Red Cross	217,265,588
Salvation Army	6,546,846
European Relief Council	29,068,504
Individual Gifts, food, money and goods, 1914-1918 (estimated)	500,000,000
Chinese Famine, 1920-1921	7,250,000
Societies, organizations and other relief agencies now out of existence (estimated)	500,000,000

These bounties, aggregating the billion and a half dollars above mentioned, by no means exhausted American world charity. Eighty per cent of the 3,000,000 tons of total allied relief, up to July 1, 1919, was supplied by the United States. Although European relief was an allied enterprise, the United States supplied the largest proportion of foodstuffs, finance and shipping.

U. S. Holds Obligations.

From April, 1917, to August, 1921, the United States sold to allied and associated governments surplus war supplies totaling a value of $565,060,867. For those sales the American treasury still holds the unredeemed obligations of Belgium, Czecho-Slovakia, Esthonia, France, Latvia, Lithunia, Poland, Rumania and Russia.

The American relief administration distributed aid to the amount of $84,093,963 in Armenia, Czecho-Slovakia, Esthonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Russia, taking their obligations therefor.

Red Cross disaster-relief activities during the 42 years of the American organization's history have stretched around the world. They began with forest fires in Michigan in 1881, the year of the Red Cross' foundation in this country. In a graphic tabulation entitled "From Germs to Earthquakes," the story is told of the ceaseless functioning of the "American Association of the Red Cross" in works of mercy when disaster or pestilence has overtaken the world. This is the roll of honor:

Roll of Honor.

Types of Calamity	Instances of Relief
Floods	74
Fires	54
Tornadoes	29
Foreign Refugees	25
Cyclones	18
Earthquakes	17
Famines	10
Storms, unclassified	8
Forest Fires	8
Explosions, unclassified	8
Steamship wrecks	7
Mines Fires	5
Mine explosions	4
Building collapses	3
Volcano eruptions	3
Tidal waves	3
Race riots	2
Droughts	2
Typhoons	2
Train wrecks	2
Cloudbursts	2
Hurricanes	2
Molasses explosion	1
Bridge collapse	1
Ship explosion	1
Airship wreck	1
Grasshopper plague	1
Hailstorm	1
Plague	1
Emergency at public gathering	1
Epidemics—	
Cholera	1
Diphtheria	1
Yellow fever	1
Influenza	2
Typhoid	3
Small-pox	2

Is Known in Japan.

The American Red Cross as a dispenser of relief in Japan is no stranger. One of its earliest activities abroad was in 1906, when it spent $245,855 on ameliorating famine distress in Nippon. In relief of sufferers from the Messina earthquake in 1908, the Red Cross distributed $985,300. Japan was helped after a famine and volcanic disaster in 1914 to the extent of $10,500 of Red Cross funds. During the Spanish influenza epidemic of 1919, Red Cross bounty reached $2,074,600. From 1881 to March 31, 1923, the American Red Cross was active in a total of 372 disasters at home and abroad.

The Red Cross' most recent activity relief operations for refugees in Greece, represented an outlay of $2,600,000 up to June 30, 1923.

Fire From Forest Burns Coast City

Fire, sweeping over the hills east of Berkeley, Calif., on Sept. 17, laid waste to the Cragmont and Euclid avenue districts, destroying at least 600 residences, within an area estimated at 60 blocks in one of the choicest residential sections of the city with damage estimated at $10,000,000 and rendering homeless approximately 2,400 persons.

No lives are known to have been lost, although two students were seen to plunge into a vortex of fire when the roof of a house, upon which they had climbed, collapsed.

Hundreds of frenzied residents fled from the burning area as the fire swept down the slope of the hills, burned its way through the closely settled and exclusive district and eventually died down to a smouldering ring of flames encompassing the entire area which it had devastated. The prosperous residential section was a smoky waste.

Tells Fib in Court; Divorce Is Refused

There are many ups and downs in the life of an elevator girl, but it doesn't pay any of them to tell fibs in court, as Kathlena Horne confessed she did before Judge H. C. Spicer of Akron, Ohio.

Kathlena, 27, seeking a divorce, told the judge she had no other man, was keeping company with no other man and had no idea of being wedded again if divorced.

Her husband, in court as a spectator, told the court his wife was not telling the truth. Finally, after severe cross-examination, the woman admitted writing a love letter to another man.

The judge fined her $10 for contempt of court and refused to grant the divorce.

Tokio Cremates 74,000 Quake Dead

Seventy-four thousand bodies were cremated in Tokio up to Sept. 10, the Japanese embassy was informed in dispatches from its foreign office dealing with earthquake and fire casualties.

"In Yokohama up to the 11th," the foreign office said, "there were 68,000 destroyed houses, out of a total of 93,000. The food supply is fairly good."

Lima Bean Is Fatal to Pennsylvania Baby

Two hours after he had swallowed a lima bean William Norman Chisholm, 20-month-old son of Mr. and Mrs. James Chisholm, 8 Main street, Wheatland, Pa., was dead.

The bean lodged in the child's lung, suffocating him.

SOLDIERS ARE SUMMONED TO STRANGLE KLAN

Oklahoma Governor Shakes Iron Hand at Enemies as Officials Refuse to Resign.

The mailed fist will descend upon whomsoever opposes Governor J. C. Walton in his war on floggings. Assuming all the powers of a military dictator, the executive made it more plain last week that martial law and state troops will be the answer to any opposition to his will.

Members of the state legislature, if they attempt to convene themselves in extraordinary session to consider the governor's act, will go to jail.

State newspapers that raise their voices against the executive will be muzzled by a censorship. Counties considered by the governor to be hostile to his course of action will be occupied by troops.

This is the plan of campaign outlined by Governor Walton and he promised that he spoke no idle chats.

Would Jail Legislators.

Should members of the legislature come to Oklahoma City without his call and attempt to meet in special session, Walton declared he would consider such action direct interference with his efforts to return the government "to the hands of the properly constituted authorities, and to secure equal justice for all of our citizens."

"If they come here and try such an unlawful thing, I'll put them all in jail and keep them there as long as I am in office," he warned.

Certain of the lawmakers were reported to be contemplating an attempt to hold such a session. No legislature in Oklahoma has ever met without a call from the governor, the constitution providing for this procedure. Those said to have been planning a session without the governor's consent, were understood to have taken the position that there was warrant for such a course because the constitution does not expressly forbid.

On the other hand, even bitter political enemies seem to sustain Governor Walton's position.

Five Refuse to Quit.

With the time limit drawing near for the materialization of the governor's threat to clamp down an iron-handed military rule in Tulsa county, no effort is being made to meet the demands of the ultimatum calling for the resignation of five Tulsa county officials, alleged by Walton to be under domination of the Ku Klux Klan. It was intimated that unless the officials retired voluntarily ouster proceedings would be instituted on the basis of evidence already gathered by the military court sitting in Tulsa.

Publishers of the Tulsa Tribune are preparing to go into federal court to test the right of the governor to establish a censorship over that newspaper, and E. K. Bixby, managing editor of the Muskogee Phoenix, has announced that attorneys for his publication will join with the Tribune in asking a federal injunction.

Governor Walton would not discuss what steps he plans in Muskogee, where W. R. Sampson refused to obey the executive's ultimatum to resign as exalted cyclops of the Muskogee klan.

MINERS RATIFY PAY CONTRACT

Anthracite Workers Approve Two-Year Pinchot Agreement and Resume Work.

Anthracite miners, representing union workers throughout the Pennsylvania hard coal fields, ratified the new two-year wage agreement drafted by their officers and operators' representatives in Harrisburg, Sept. 8.

They voted to return to work Sept. 19.

More than 500 delegates, representing local unions in the three United Mine Workers' districts of the anthracite region, took part in the meeting.

Their action ratifying the new agreement, came with comparatively little opposition, although several voiced objections to the fact that under the 10 per cent flat wage increase provided for all workers, day laborers, now receiving the lowest rates of pay, will be given a smaller increase than contract miners.

The agreement embraces the four major points of the settlement plan submitted by Governor Pinchot, when he called the miners and operators to meet in Harrisburg.

These are the 10 per cent wage increase, the eight-hour day, recognition of the union and recognition of the principles of collective bargaining.

Outside of the effect of the wage increase, the operation of the eight-hour day formed the principal subject of discussion.

Says Science Adds 15 Years to Life

The average life of man has been prolonged from 12 to 15 years as a result of recent advances in medicine and surgery, Dr. Charles H. Mayo of Rochester, Minn., declared last week before the Manitoba branch, American College of Surgeons. Dr. Mayo expressed the opinion that the progress already made would be surpassed in the years to come.

Dr. Mayo emphasized the need of education as the prime requisite in the battle against disease.

"The life of the individual," he said, "could be prolonged by five years if the medical practitioner were consulted every two years after a person passed his 40th year."

RIVERA OF SPAIN FOLLOWS IN MUSSOLINI'S FOOTSTEPS

$1.20 - $2.80 COST OF COAL TO OPERATOR

Expense of Producing Ton of Bituminous Fuel Reported by Federal Commissoin.

The cost of a ton of bituminous coal to a mine operator ranges between $1.20 and $2.80, the coal commission reported to President Coolidge, submitting the latest installment of its report on the industry in compliance with instructions from congress. The cost-study was based upon statistics from 266 mines located in four states and covered operations in 1918, which was selected because conditions throughout the year were considered approximately uniform.

Examining in detail the various factors which made for difference in cost of coal delivered at the mine mouth, the commission listed steadiness of operations and certainty of car supply as important.

Advantage of Economy.

"The advantage and economy of full time operation is clearly indicated," the report said. "As between two similar mines each having a cost production of $2.50 a ton if working 25 days a month, the mine which enjoys the best working time under conditions of car shortage and a strong market for coal, will make the larger profits because of lower cost; or under conditions of poor market, one may undersell the other and realize a profit, because with more days worked the cost will be lower.

"Taking again a base cost of $2.50 a ton for full time (25 days), operation, it is found that when working 20 days (five days a week), there was no difference; when working 16 days (four days a week), the difference was negligible, 2½ cents a ton; when working 12 days (three days a week), the difference was 10 cents; and when working eight days (two days a week), the difference was 15 cents a ton."

Unit Cost Same.

There is thus no notable difference in unit cost of production caused by short time operation whether this broken time be due to lack of transportation or lack of market. The real difference enters in the reduction in the base cost, which can and quite generally is reduced in times of inactive demand.

"It may be inquired, in view of this factor of cost of idle time, what effect on the country's coal bill the fact may have had that in the last 20 years the soft coal mines have worked an average of but 220 days, or about 72 per cent of full time. If the price paid by the consumer were cost of production or a direct function of cost then the answer would be that the total cost to the country was about eight per cent more than it would have been if few mines working full time had produced this coal."

Both Ends of Vine Busy as Busy Bees

The busy bee, hero of many a third reader fable, is credited with developing a plant which produces potatoes at the root and tomatoes on the vine at Sudbury, Ont. A gardener had planted potatoes on one side of his cottage and tomatoes on the other. He suspects the bees of having transported the pollen.

Grandma of Movies Dies at Age of 79

Anna Townsend, motion picture actress, known to film fans as "Grandma" because of the character parts she played, died in her home, Los Angeles, last week, aged 79 years. She is survived by a daughter.

Heads Troubled Nation

King Alphonse.

COMMERCIALIZED PATRIOTISM HIT

Ohio Legion Commander Condemns Propaganda on "Hero Debts."

Chauncey B. Baker of Columbus, new commander of the American Legion, Department of Ohio, in a message to legion members in Ohio declared that "chief among the principles of the American Legion is to avoid the public acquiring even an idea that America is indebted to its heroes.

"Furthest from the mind of the ex-service man must be the thought that he can commercialize his patriotism and the American Legion member must so live that he is an example of his fellowman—for that is after all the lesson he sought to teach the world when he conquered it in 1917 and 1918," the message said.

Commander Baker declared that the work among disabled ex-service men in Ohio, which he said had been remarkable, must go on. He urged the legion to promote "unblemished Americanism and unquestioned patriotism.

"The American Legion is no place for a radical. It has no time for the critic. There is no seat in its meeting place for the revolutionist. Its aims are constructive. Its goal is to retain the confidence in peace that it earned in war," the message concluded.

Chinese Are Smuggled Into Lower California

Hundreds of Chinese are being smuggled into Lower California in defiance of the law, says a complaint received by the department of agriculture from Governor Jose Inocente Lugo.

He says the Orientals, who carry quantities of drugs, are landed on the desert shores south of Ensenada and, on entering centers of population, devote themselves to selling opiates. Scores of them, in trying to reach the populated districts near the American frontier, become lost in the deserts and perish.

URGES FARMERS TO ORGANIZE

Theodore Roosevelt Thinks Age of Individualism Is Era of Past.

Combination and co-operation is the hope of the American farmer. Assistant Secretary Roosevelt of the navy department declared in an address at the New York state fair. The government's part in aiding the agriculturalists, he said, should be confined to legalizing fullest co-operation and assisting it through the federal agencies of information, and in extending credit facilities "where it serves practical purpose."

"In my opinion," Mr. Roosevelt said, "the farmer has not kept step with the times. The day of the small individual has passed. Economy and efficiency are vital to success and it is axiomatic that either in buying or selling, if you deal in bulk, you can deal to your advantage.

"There is one way and one way only that the farmer can meet this condition. He must combine himself. If he does not combine and cooperate with his brother farmers, he unquestionably will be forced under.

"New York state is one of the leaders in the co-operative movement, but even in this state we have only begun the journey.

"Co-operation is necessary for the salvation of the farmer, and the salvation of the farmer is necessary for the salvation of the general public."

One effect of co-operation in the future may be expected in improved warehousing, the speaker predicted, with storage plants probably located at strategic points in relation to markets.

These, he believed, should be owned by the farmers' co-operatives themselves, for besides being better managed, the "politics which invariably creep into state-owned industries could be kept out."

Mr. Roosevelt concluded with a word of warning against "quack" remedies.

"All over the country," he said, "there are sincere, but mentally limited fanatics and self-seeking politicians peddling false doctrines. These comprise such things as government price fixing and unsound loans. Steer clear of them. Remember, that in the long run, anything which hurts the country, hurts the farmer, just as surely as anything which hurts the farmer hurts the country."

Ocean Wave Drowns Callifornia Village

Additional information on the destruction by a tidal wave of San Jose de Cabo, a fishing town, at the southern end of the peninsula of Lower California, as reported in wireless messages received by officials of the federal government and of navigation companies is lacking.

The town, located on the Pacific side of Cape San Luca, had a population of about 500 and officials here expressed the belief that most of them had escaped to high ground.

The messages were sent from a steamer which was bringing laborers up the coast of the Gulf of California to the cotton fields in the Imperial valley of California and Lower California and which was said to have cleared the cape just before the tidal wave struck.

Harding's Executor Files $750,000 Bond

Charles D. Schaffer of Marion, Ohio, executor of the will of Warren G. Harding, has filed a bond of $750,000 with Probate Judge L. B. McNeal. This is the largest bond of the kind ever filed in Marion county. No schedule of the assets of the estate has been filed but the total value of the property is expected to exceed $500,000.

SPANISH ARMY STAGES REVOLT IN BARCELONA

Declaring Loyalty to King Plotters Seize Large City for Opening Way to Revolution.

Under the leadership of General Primo Rivera, revolutionists have taken over the government of Spain, much as Mussolini took control of affairs in Italy. A state of war has been declared and the country is under martial law.

The revolt was precipitated in Barcelona, the biggest town in Spain, last Thursday, and has since spread practically over the entire country. The soldiery is on the side of the revolutionists. There was no organized resistance and consequently no bloodshed.

Nothing in the proceedings indicates that the revolt was planned to interfere in any way with the throne of King Alfonso. As a matter of fact the revolutionists have given as a reason for their action the failure of the old cabinet to accept the advice of the king or accede to his wishes in governmental matters.

Revolt Is Bloodless.

Military leaders say it will be a bloodless revolution.

General Rivera went from Barcelona to Madrid, the capital, where his provisional government is now in power, headed by army officers. General Revira will act as president of the directory.

The members of the old cabinet at first refused to resign, but later, having no support from the king, gave up their positions.

General Rivera is quoted as saying: "It is impossible to say how long the directory will be maintained. After its work has been accomplished it will be disbanded and we will go back to the cabinet. It is a time of great responsibility for my colleagues, but we believe we have awakened the national soul of Spain and that will save the country."

Police Are Disarmed.

The provisional military governments have taken arms away from the police. Fears have been expressed that the Syndicalists may attempt to foment a counter revolution. Labor is said to be in an excited state of mind.

General Rivera received an Italian naval officer, asking him to transmit greetings from the new government to Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy. The leaders are following the footsteps of Mussolini, step by step.

A document addressed to all Spaniards has been published. It criticizes the former government and stigmatizes the professional politicians for seizing the power and annihilating the will of the king.

Program Outlined by Revolutionists.

Owing to this situation, the document continues, the military authorities will take the direction and responsibilities of the powers to govern, either directly or through civilians.

At the moment of declaring a state of siege, asserts the document, the military authority will deprive the present civil officials of their powers and assume their functions. It will seize all means of communication and forbid circulation except for business or family reasons.

The authorities of the new regime, continues the proclamation, will occupy the headquarters of the communist and revolutionary associations, the prisons, the banks, the electric power stations and the points at which the water supply is controlled.

It also is declared the leaders of the movement will seek to maintain the normal life of the country. The proclamation ends with an appeal to the patriotism of the population, entreating the military forces to give their lives to the country if necessary.

Marquis Destella outlined the program of the revolutionists as follows:

1—Purification of Spanish politics.
2—Stricter enforcement of laws.
3—Reduction of government expenses.
4—Protection for workingmen.
5—Impartial investigation of the Spanish defeat in Morocco.

Another demand is for the suppression of communism.

Brown Plans to Ease President's Work Day

Plans under which the nation's chief executive would be relieved of many of the personal irksome details of his office will be discussed by President Coolidge and Walter Brown, Toledo, chairman of the government reorganization committee.

Mr. Brown who conferred with the President last week, said details would be left until after the conference. He added that there were many ways in which this result might be accomplished and asserted that from his first study of executive machinery he had been convinced that the organization of the executive offices was inadequate.

Weds His Sister, Then Gets Divorce

After being married to her several years, A. H. Kattler of Rolla, Mo., obtained a divorce from his sister. There were no children. The two were separated when children and were adopted by families which gave them different names. Years later the brother met and wooed his sister, Bertha Hawkins, in Nebraska. Kattler, through a recent meeting with his father, learned he had married his sister.

WORLD-HISTORY IN THE MAKING

THERE IS a glimmer of hope of a possible early adjustment of affairs between France and Germany. The invaded country has become tired of a situation that is wholly without prospect of improvement. France is also tired. Nearly six months in the Ruhr has not brought material success. There has been the poor satisfaction of holding an enemy in subjection, that is all.

Occupation has not paid France and passive resistance has been unprofitable to Germany. The Cuno government went down under it, and the new administration must follow a different policy or also fail. But the rocks are charted now and the new government is showing a desire to avoid the calamity of going to smash on them.

Germany is at present working for a settlement by which it may be able to save something out of the wreckage wrought by the former government. Recognition of German political control in the Ruhr, but a continuance of French supervision over reparation payments, is believed to be the basis on which a settlement is being prepared.

GERMANY'S trouble is not all the direct result of the Ruhr occupation. Many of her people are hungry. One may read in the news stories reports of the potato famine, and the panicky efforts of the people to find enough food to sustain them. The sacrifices are not new to them. They went through the same distressful conditions in the days of war. At that time they were buoyed with the hope of victory and great days to come. The old military gang had lied to them. Though not much worse off now, there are no false hopes to strengthen their fortitude.

The situation is fine for the buzzards known as communists. France is not so dangerous as these. France wants what is coming to her under the terms of the Versailles treaty. The buzzards want to upset the government. To guard against these what military strength Germany has left is being marshaled into service.

UPON THE WHOLE the world doesn't seem to be so very happy. There is no pleasing prospect in Italy and Greece. Spain steps into the news with a revolt, as a result of which the military takes charge of the government. This country does not escape. In Oklahoma the people are under martial law, because there are citizens there who aim to be a law unto themselves.

One trouble with the world is that people look for happiness outside of themselves. It is something to go out and get—not a matter of their own minds and their own hearts. "The kingdom of heaven is within you." Not so, they say; it is something elusive, something they must capture from someone who is trying to keep it away from them. Then we have selfishness, envy and intolerance. Out of these grow wars and turmoil, from which nothing but unhappiness can result. Ex-President Wilson has recently written that what the world needs is to follow more closely the teachings of Christ. The late President Harding told us in almost his last words that the world needs more spirituality. These men could not be called "religious fanatics," a phrase that is more or less familiar. They could think and were thoughtful, with a vision that saw the danger ahead.

THIS COUNTRY is far from being perfect. There are thousands in it who are smashing laws right and left. But the great majority, we have reason to believe, are law-abiding, and they are moved by Christian impulses. They hate war, but they can fight like the devil when they have to. They do not inflict suffering upon others, but they are quick to respond when others are made to suffer.

Let us forget Germany and France and Italy and Greece and the imperfections of Turkey and Russia. Japan is suffering intensely, not from war but from natural causes. We like the way our government and the people who compose it and make it possible have responded with help for a stricken nation, a nation not of our race or color and with no ties save those of common humanity.

PICTURE this scene. Thousands of men, women and children shivering in the cold morning along a waterfront, with the town that had sheltered them a wreck at their feet. They were hungry, desolate and frightened to the verge of insanity.

The waterfront was that of Yokohama, Japan. The wreckage of ships was strewn about the beach; the city was a smouldering heap of debris, the dead and dying still buried beneath the ruins. Men cannot fight against earthquakes and tidal waves. Nor can they fight fire when their weapons have been taken from them.

There was little hope left in the hearts of these thousands gathered on the waterfront of that Japanese city. But there was enough spirit left to cheer when the old armored cruiser Huron, flying the Stars and Stripes, broke through the mists of the sea. Uncle Sam had arrived to take up the work of succoring the helpless.

FIGHTING is not the only mission of American warships. Admiral Anderson and his Asiatic fleet were somewhere in the vicinity of Japan when the cable and radio messages were flung out from Washington advising the commander to rush food and supplies to the homeless people of Japan.

No time was wasted. The destroyer tender, the Black Hawk, was dispatched to the port of Tsing Tao, China, to take on beans and rice. The oil tanker, the Pecos, was sent to Manila. Anderson's flagship, the Huron, went to Port Arthur. Other vessels were hurried to Teintsin and Chee-Foo, China.

As a prop to their hopes the suffering people had been told that help was coming. They waited through the days and nights. That's how they happened to be on the waterfront of their wrecked town that morning when the Red, White and Blue—the flag we love if we love America—rippled through the fog.

Whether going into battle or ploughing through the seas on a mission of mercy, American warships never fail.

SCIENCE THINKS SEAFLOOR LEAK CAUSES QUAKES

"Tuscarora Deep" Viewed as Great Abyss Where Action Started; Theory Only Hope.

Its source obliterated by its force, tracing the earthquake that wrought such havoc in Japan has been utterly impossible, and scientists have been left to flounder in speculation as to its cause.

They had almost come to the conclusion, or at least an agreement that the earth tremors along the east coast of Japan were caused by great avalanches of sediment deposited on the steep slopes of the continental banks sliding off into deeper water with accompanying disturbances.

Mountains are composed of what are called folds. The outer crusts of the earth are composed of layers of mineral strata, each distinct from the other. An underfold slips and those on top tumble into readjustment. It has been conceded this may have happened to one of the great mountains under the sea, but the unusual force of the tidal wave that washed away islands and deposited others lends strength to the thought of water leaking through the floor of the ocean in a subterranean pocket, bursting the wall of the pocket and causing a monstrous wave as well as shock on nearby land.

The "Tuscarora Deep."

This in substance is the "sea leakage" theory, or seeping of the sea through the earth's crust into lava under the surface, causing steam and expansion. It is a slipping like a landslide. The enormous depth of the ocean near Japan includes the great abyss in the sea known as the "Tuscarora Deep," which is 4,600 fathoms, or 27,600 feet, or more than five miles. This immense trough is off the east coast of Japan and many of the worst of Japanese earthquakes are known to have originated below its western slope.

Volcanic explosions are another force blamed. The travail of a young volcano, battling to blow the top off its mountain and gain an exit for its pent up emotions, causes an earthshake. When the volcano opens up its crater the disturbances subside. The entire Pacific, in contrast to the Atlantic, was honeycombed with volcanoes at one time and many remain in Japan.

Seven out of every 10 earthquakes originate in the Pacific. It is a hotbed of them. Outside influence, such as the lessened heat of the sun this Summer, are scouted. It is believed they are caused by conditions within the earth rather than influences without.

Location of the tremendous quake that threw needles from seismographs in this country and hurled a mountainous tidal wave against the Hawaiian Islands several months ago was fixed midway between the Sandwich and Aleutian Islands in the Pacific. Calculation based on the wave placed the convulsion about 1,300 miles northwest of Honolulu.

Wave Sweeps Hawaii.

The wave that swept Hawaii apparently traveled approximately six and one-half hours from the point of origin. Seismographs recorded the first shocks that length of time before the sea heaped on the beach of the island. The seismograph in the Imperial university in Tokio registered only a slight shock that time.

Exploring the hills in the Pacific was started on an extensive scale by the navy department last Fall. The primary purpose was to investigate the causes of earthquakes. In collaboration with experts of the Carnegie institute of Washington, who had studied the subject for years, the navy determined to take soundings over 7,000 miles.

It was found that the earth's inner turmoil had wrought mountains with peaks 4,500 feet high in a range located beneath the sea 120 miles west of the Coronado Islands. This "shelf" extends from the Farallone Islands to Point Descanso, Mex. An uncharted mountain range under the sea with one peak 1,630 feet high and only 100 miles southwest of San Diego, Cal., where existing charts showed 2,000 fathoms of water, was another important discovery.

Another important find in the search of the depths was that the floor of the ocean off the California coast had not been affected in recent years by volcanic or earthquake disturbances.

Largest Region Off Japan.

Of the most potent earthquake regions that girdle the Pacific, one of the largest is that east of Japan. Further south one includes the Philippines and the Malay Archipelago. A third, on the west side of the Pacific, starts in Alaskan waters and extends southeastward. A fourth reaches from a little north of San Francisco to Central America and Colombia. A fifth is off the western coast of South America, where quakes have ravaged the coasts of Chili and Peru.

Deepest of all the holes in the Pacific is the one off the Island of Guam, called the Challenger Deep, which sinks nearly six miles below sea level.

The coast of Chili and Peru are bordered by a series of these troughs. There are the Krummel Deep, four and one-quarter miles, off Arequipa; the Bartholomew Deep, four miles, off Arica; the Richards Deep, four and three-quarters miles, off Copiapo, and the Haeckel Deep, three and one-half miles, off Valparaiso and Santiago.

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British Heir to "Rough It" in Canada

ABOVE, THE RANCH HOUSE ON THE PRINCE OF WALES' CANADIAN RANCH. BELOW, DARTMOOR PONIES IMPORTED FROM ENGLAND.

The Prince of Wales, attired in an old gray overcoat, slouch hat and clumping shoes, unpolished, boarded the Canadian liner Empress of France recently to spend a month "roughing it" on his ranch in Calgary, Canada.

Accompanied by three friends, and traveling as plain "Lord Renfrew," to avoid ceremony, he will ride and shoot unattended and otherwise enjoy himself away from the royal ceremonies which he and his brother, the Duke of York, call "shows," and both cordially detest.

The Prince of Wales' ranch contains 4,000 acres and is well stocked. He bought it four years ago.

Four Lake Sailors Rescued by Liner

Four men were rescued from two sinking barges in Lake Erie off Port Colborne, last Thursday, by a boat crew from the liner City of Cleveland III.

The barges were sinking rapidly as the liner's boat raced toward them and two of the men were standing waist deep in the water when the rescuers' lines reached them.

The rescued men were: James Connors, Gasport, N. Y.; Michael Clarke, Cleveland; James Darks, Oneida, N. Y., and James Boyle, Buffalo.

Whites Demoralize Eskimoes, Is Charge

Eskimos in the Canadian northwest, some living far north of the Arctic circle, have asked the Anglican church to send missionaries to offset the demoralizing influence of vicious whites, Bishop Stringer told the 19th Triennial Synod of the Anglican Ecclesiastical province He said the church was unable to protect the natives from the worst element of the white race, with which they are coming in contact because of the lack of workers.

Truck Driver Is Sued for Wrecking Train

Brutal drivers of heavy trucks who butt inoffensive railroad trains off the track must be more careful at grade crossings in future, it would appear.

The Southern Pacific Co. has filed suit against Frank W. Ealer, truck driver of Los Angeles, for damage a train at the grade crossing at Studebaker, Calif.

LID IS SLOWLY BEING CLOSED BY DRY FORCES

Prohibition Gaining Ground Against Prominent Enemies and Smaller Foes of Law and Order.

Conviction of judges, attorneys, federal and state officials and millionaires among the host found guilty of violating the prohibition laws was detailed in a report submitted to President Coolidge last week by Attorney General Daugherty.

A synopsis of the report reviewed the federal judiciary's work in administering the prohibition law in the first 41 months of its operation. It showed that since the statute went into effect Jan. 16, 1920, more than 90,000 cases had been terminated in United States courts with 72,489 convictions and fines aggregating $12,467,660. There has been a constant yearly increase in prohibition prosecutions, the report showed, while jail sentences for the past 23 months have totaled more than 3,000 years.

Mr. Daugherty's report also disclosed that more than a year ago he sent a special series of instructions to district attorneys on prohibition enforcement demanding a more relentless campaign against bootleggers and other prohibition violators, especially "cliques," "rings" and so-called "leaders" in all large cities.

89 Per Cent Found Guilty.

In 80 per cent of federal court cases, the report said, the defendants were found guilty. Although the records for the last fiscal year are not complete, the report estimated that there had been at least 10,000 more convictions than in the preceding year and 15,000 more than for two years ago. These figures, Mr. Daugherty said, indicated stricter enforcement.

The attorney general told the President that he was of the impression that the government's enforcement officials, radiating from Washington, were coping with the liquor problem in a satisfactory manner. Department of justice officials and agents, he said, were cooperating wholeheartedly.

Prohibition cases have been brought in the federal courts at an average of 73.4 a day since the law went into effect, Mr. Daugherty said, but this rate was exceeded last year, the average being 111 a day.

Arrest Crop Yields Heavily.

During the first five months of the present year 1,497 more cases were disposed of than during the entire 1921 fiscal year.

Mr. Daugherty reported that the "padlock" provision of the prohibition law had been one of its most effective weapons, enabling closing of many buildings where liquor was sold, upon judgments that they were "nuisances." Increase of jail sentences also has been a deterring influence.

Many of the big prohibition cases of the past year were reviewed in the report, including the Gary, Ind., conspiracy case, in which several officials were involved; that of the LaMontagne brothers of New York, the conviction of Mayor Frank X. Schwab of Buffalo; John Douglas, former court clerk at Pittsburgh; Matthew F. Griffith, former United States secret service chief at Philadelphia, and prohibition officials in Wiconsin and other states.

Old and New Officers of Ohio Legion

GILBERT BETTMAN (Left) and C. B. BAKER

Above—Gilbert Bettman, Cincinnati, at left, retiring commandant of the American Legion, department of Ohio, shaking hands with Commandant-elect Chauncey B. Baker of Columbus, following the closing session of the state convention of the American Legion of Ohio in Springfield last week. Baker was given a stirring ovation following his nomination, and as the delegates sprang to their feet cheering, and remained standing, the chairman pronounced Baker elected by unanimous rising vote. The formality of a ballot was dispensed with.

Below—Mrs. Thomas J. Maxwell, Fremont, elected at Springfield state president of the American Legion auxiliary at the closing session of its convention.

URGES SOAP USE TO END LEPROSY

Doctor Thinks Sanitation Will Eventually Kill Dread Scourge.

Soap is the greatest enemy of leprosy and if economic conditions could be changed so that everyone could afford to be clean, and education create in them the desire and knowledge of hygiene, leprosy would soon cease to be a scourge, Dr. Arthur W. Stillians, professor of dermatology at Northwestern University, announced in an article recently published.

The author arrives at the conclusion that to eradicate leprosy in this country the first object of the attack must be on the popular fear of the disease. "It seems the greatest difficulty in the isolation of lepers in the United States is finding them, their fear of being branded as lepers being so great that those who suspect the nature of their disease will hide, at any sacrifice, rather than come into the open," says Dr. Stillians.

"As for the victims of the malady, occupational therapy is of benefit. It has been found. Kindness and encouragement put hope into their hearts and their condition improves as a consequence. Because leprosy in its early stages is not recognizable in port of entry examinations of immigrants, the problem of its control is a problem for the whole world."

He concludes by saying: "Could the nations cease wasting wealth and energy in wars against one another and present a united front against the cmomon enemies of the human race, leprosy would certainly be conquered."

TAKES 40 PHOTOS OF SUN ECLIPSE

Professor Will Use Views for Testing Einstein Theory of Relativity.

The expedition under Professor John A. Miller, sent to Mexico by Swarthmore college to study Monday's solar eclipse, obtained 40 photographs of the phenomenon, Professor Miller announced.

The photographs will be used, he said, for the purpose of testing the Einstein theory of relativity and to obtain spectograms from which something relative to the chemical composition and motion of the sun's corona can be learned. "There was a thin cloud during the first half of the eclipse," said Professor Miller, "but the second half was unobstructed. The major instrument of the installation, a camera 65 feet long and using plate glass negatives 20 by 24 inches, functioned perfectly, giving eight pictures, which were supplemented by 18 others secured with smaller cameras for the purpose of studying the corona structure, which was supremely beautiful when the immense streamers flickered out from the sun's equator.

"Seven photographs were made with three cameras having a focal length of 15 feet for the purpose of checking up on the relativity theory. It is feared, however, that the value of these plates was lessened because of the loss of the faint stars due to the thin clouds."

Motion pictures of the entire eclipse were made.

More Russian Jewels on London Markets

The jewels and art treasures of the Romanoff family gradually are finding their way to the many auction rooms of London and Paris. They have come in such abundance during the last two years that they cease to incite curiosity or to bring more than the normal price for such articles.

Recently the most remarkable collection of 42 old French snuff boxes in existence, once the property of the Romanoff family, was sold in London for about $50,000, considered a low price.

Farmer Rewards Hero With Tract of Land

For once heroism has been given a real, material reward. Leslie Wiese, Portland youth, has been presented with 500 acres of choice Walla Walla wheat land as the result of saving the three young sons of L. W. Lever, of Troutdale, Ore., from drowning in the Columbia river.

The grateful father made the gift after one of the finest exhibitions of skill and strength seen in Troutdale in some time. The Lever boys were rowing in a small boat in the Columbia river when the craft became unmanageable in the current. The lads became excited and jumped overboard. Their inability to swim was immediately apparent to Wiese. He dove into the stream and rescued the trio after a hard fight in which his life was endangered.

The land Wiese will get is located 10 miles east of Walla Walla, Wash., on a paved highway. Its yield for the last 30 years has been from 40 to 50 bushels an acre and it sells for $300 an acre.

MINE WORKERS ATTACK REPORT

Say Commission Findings Brief for Operators in Non-Union Fields.

The United Mine Workers of America, in a statement issued in Washington, attacked the report of the coal commission on causes of strikes as reading "very much like a well prepared brief in behalf of the non-union bituminous coal operators of West Virginia and Northwestern Kentucky."

"The non-union operators," the statement said, "should immediately hold a meeting and give a rising vote of thanks to the commission for that report," which, it asserted, "clearly attempts to place on the United Mine Workers of America the blame for what happens in these non-union fields."

"Why did not the commission," it asked, "declare the non-union coal companies have no right under the law or the constitution to use force and coercion to prevent their men from voluntarily asserting their right to affiliate with the labor union?

"The commission knows very well that the only reason that the unorganized miners of West Virginia have not been organized long ago is that private armed guards and gunmen are there for the purpose of seeing that the men do not get an opportunity to join the union.

"The commission devoted much space to telling of crimes which it says were committed by union miners, but it did not even mention the scores of crimes of company thugs and gunmen that were brought directly to the attention of the commission by the United Mine Workers of America."

Flat denial was made that the United Mine Workers of America had paid more than $400,000 in damages for destruction of the Willis Branch coal mines, as stated in the report.

Anti-Saloon League Praises Coolidge

Whole-hearted commendation of the attitude of President Coolidge on prohibition was expressed in a meeting at Westerville, O., of the executive committee of the Anti-Saloon League of America. Attorney General Daugherty was praised for the report which he made to President Coolidge.

IRISH ARMY BILL BITTERLY FOUGHT

Critics Seek to Prevent Action; Labor Is Leading Battle.

A bill to legalize the Irish National army, which hitherto has operated without legislative authority, has just been framed and is the subject of much criticism from both Labor and Conservative members in the dail. The measure constitutes an army code similar to the king's regulations for the British army and would be effective only a year. At the end of that time, the bill provides, the army question may be reconsidered.

Labor leaders oppose the measure because of the distinction between officers and men who the Conservatives urge that it be modelled more closely after British dominion army legislation. Other critics object to the present method of combining the offices of minister for defence and commander-in-chief and have started agitation to have the defence ministry made a separate civilian office.

If the measure, which is knows as the "Defence Forces Bill" passes it will give the army a legal status for the first time. The 50,000 men comprising the national forces have been serving on an emergency basis.

The bill is elaborate, comprising 245 clauses, and providing for establishment of an Irish Military college for officers, for creation of an army reserve and making the designations of military rank.

All soldiers will be required, under the measure, to take an oath, pledging "true faith and allegiance to our country."

The present strength of the army has caused much discussion, as it is out of proportion with the British army, agreed to in the treaty. Answering the critics General Mulcahy announced recently that by next March he expects to reduce the armed forces to 30,000.

U. S. DEFENDANT IN LARGE SUIT

Attempt Made to Recover Amount of Depreciation Denied in Tax.

Did prohibition impair the value of breweries?

That question is the basis of a suit to recover $19,000 brought against Jesse W. Clark, as collector of internal revenue, in the Syracuse district by Haberle Crystal Springs Brewery.

Progress of the claim is expected to be followed with interest throughout the country because of the effect it may have in the case of other breweries entirely or partly closed as a result of prohibition.

In filing income tax returns for 1918 and 1919 the Haberle company is said to have deducted $500,000 for depreciation to buildings and equipment due to impairment of earnings from enactment and carrying out of the Volstead act. The deduction was not allowed.

In refusing the claim, the collector held that because of continued operation of the plant and equipment for the purpose of manufacturing soft drinks the claim for depreciation could not be allowed. The additional assessment following this ruling was the amount named in the suit brought to recover the alleged illegal collection of income tax.

The outcome of the suit is expected to have an important effect throughout the country, either establishing a precedent for collection of income taxes by the government and states or else making the government defendent in similar suits in all parts of the United States.

CHEMIST OFFERS VITAMINE THEORY

Thinks Substances Are Vital Factors in All Animal Life.

Vitamines, whose nature has long been unknown to science, now have been through experiments made at the University of Kentucky, traced to metals essential to the life of the human race, says a statement made before the division of agriculture and food chemistry, American Chemical society convention in session in Milwaukee by Dr. J. S. McHargue.

Dr. McHargue expressed the belief that metals may play an important part in human life. He said it had been indicated from experimentation that copper, manganese, zinc, nickel and cobalt are vital factors in animals and may be of equal importance to human beings.

Chemistry is revolutionizing American agriculture, scientists declared before the convention. Recent research, it was pointed out, shows that sulphur will enrich the nation's food supply.

Col. Raymond E. Bacon, New York, chief chemical warfare service, A. E. F., asserted that sulphur makes large and better crops and aids control of disease. Other speakers, including H. A. Noyes, Pittsburgh; Professor C. D. Conner, Lafayette, Ind., and Dr. E. T. Cherry, Washington, addressed the convention along similar lines.

During the sessions the medal for outstanding achievement in the field of science was awarded to Dr. Ira Hensen, president emeritus of Johns Hopkins university, in absentia.

RED RASH BROKE OUT ON FACE

Was Very Itchy. Could Not Sleep. Cuticura Heals.

"A red rash broke out on my face and was very itchy. The more I scratched it the more it seemed to spread. I could not sleep nights as the irritation made me very restless, and my face looked horrid.

"I read an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and sent for a free sample. After using it I found that the rash was drying up and disappearing so purchased more, which healed me." (Signed) Mrs. E. J. Krametbauer, 5718 W. 22nd Place, Cicero, Ill., March 20, 1923.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum are ideal for daily toilet uses.

Samples Free by Mail. Address: "Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. B, Malden 48, Mass." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

Coolidge Cool to Dry Enforcement by Navy

President Coolidge has no idea at this time of asking congress for authority to use the armed forces of the nation in enforcing prohibition laws, it was stated officially last week at the White House.

Thousands of Letters

LITERALLY thousands of letters recommending the use of S. S. S.—the great blood purifier and system builder—all telling how S. S. S. restores the state of well being by creating red blood cells are received daily by the manufacturers of S. S. S.

What S. S. S. has done for others it will do for you. Is your vitality sapped—your courage gone—your health undermined—your brain musty—the old time fighting spirit missing? Do you want to get back to the days of "once before"—the days when you were young and strong—healthy and buoyant—when your brain was active and your spirit afire with ambition?

S. S. S. is the surest and safest way to restore health, energy and vitality. Since 1826, S. S. S. has been bringing back clear, sparkling eyes—radiant expressions of well-being—building up nerve power—sending red blood coursing through the system—building red blood cells. Your nerve power is born in the blood cell. Increase your red blood cells and watch yourself improve.

S. S. S. makes stronger and healthier bodies—bodies free from impurities—free from rheumatism—free from skin eruptions—eczema, blackheads, pimples and boils.

Any leading drug store will supply you and, for economy, get a large size bottle.

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A trial treatment, together with my booklet on Obesity, as well as my special "PAY-WHEN-REDUCED" offer, sent FREE on request.

I am a licensed practising physician and have successfully treated thousands of patients for fat reduction without subjecting them to change of diet or unnecessary exercise. My patients have often reduced at the rate of a pound a day, and are today in better health than ever before. Let me send you more proof at my expense.

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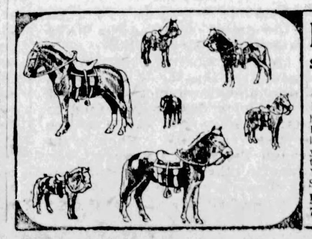


Fine Pony For You Now!

Solve this Puzzle. Get Fine Prize

Here are seven ponies in this pen. By drawing three straight lines you can put each pony in a pen by himself. You can do this if you try. When you have solved this puzzle I will send you 5 Beautiful Bird Cards and tell you how to get a Beautiful Shetland Pony, Bridle and Saddle valued at $150.00 for your own. More than 100 boys and girls already have their ponies, and they are all delighted with them. You can get a fine pony and be as happy as they are. Send for my big plan right away.

BIG BILL, The Shetland Pony Man
776 Popular Building, Des Moines, Iowa

SHORT ENDS OF WORLD NEWS

AMERICANS who buy liquor from bootleggers contributed indirectly $157,204.80 to the government of Bermuda in the form of an export tax of $2.40 on each case shipped from the island between April, 1922, and Sept. 1, last. During this period rum runners took out of Bermuda more than 60,000 cases, as well as 41 barrels of liquor.

The latest unit of the Berlin police force is dubbed "potato squad." It has been assigned to deal with hordes of city dwellers who have been invading the suburban districts and digging up all the potatoes they can locate. Thousands of arrests have been made of men, women, boys and girls.

Rare antiques and curios from some of the oldest ducal houses in England are being brought to the United States by American tourists. One London dealer reports completion of a deal involving $20,000 worth of valuable old china which has been shipped to an American millionaire's home.

Mayor Hylan of New York has been dangerously ill with an attack of double-pneumonia, but has shown improvement that may lead to full recovery.

Among the thousands of casualties of the Japanese earthquake were 70 men who were reported killed while in church praying. Many persons are reported as having gone insane as a result of the disaster.

Albert Andrews and his former wife, Rose, of Niles, Ohio, were married last week for the third time. They were divorced the first time in September, 1920. Six months later they re-married and another divorce was granted in October, 1922.

George Weaver, Parish, N. Y., farmer, drove a load of oats from the field to his barnyard. Along came a whirlwind and pitched the entire load into the barn. The whirlwind was cone-shaped and resembled an infant tornado.

Four thousand Big Four railroad crafts employes have been granted an increase of wages, to become effective as of August 1 and to apply to helpers, apprentices and union men.

Reports of a revolt in Moscow included the assissination of Leon Trotzky. Later the story was denied.

Liquid pronounced high quality gasoline is flowing from an abandoned well in an Illinois town. Recently Andrew Johnson pumped the "water" out of the well and down an alley where a passerby happened to drop a lighted match which ignited the "water." The liquid apparently comes from a stratum of sand. Motorists use it with satisfactory results.

The Philippines insular labor bureau has issued a statement saying more than 1,000,000 laborers are available on the islands, not counting females, of whom there are about 292,000.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE, it is believed in Washington, will recommend to congress the enactment of coal legislation sponsored by the coal commission. There is legal doubt as to the power of congress to take over the mines.

Miss Matilda Herman, 16 year old girl of Berryton, is new champion girl milker of Kansas. Miss Herman won her title at the Kansas free fair in a championship milking contest staged before an audience of more than 10,000 persons. She was awarded the championship over a field of five girl competitors. The girls' milking championship formerly was held by Miss Elsie Krasney, who recently captured the championship of Missouri by defeating the Missouri champion in a contest held in Kansas City.

Governor Charles Bryan of Nebraska announces that he had "started shipments of coal to two cities in Nebraska." Coal dealers in the two Nebraska cities are said by the governor to have cut the price of coal, which had been selling at $12.50 a ton, to $8.25.

The Public Ownership League of America has sent a message to President Coolidge protesting against "the turning over of the Muscle Shoals development to Henry Ford or any other private interest."

The Rev. David Sneed, Franklin county, Ill., is the father of twenty-two children, sixteen of whom live. There are three sets of twins. Mr. Sneed has been married twice and is about 76 years old and quite active, still preaching occasionally. His father, Ezkiel Sneed, was the father of twenty-two children.

A shoat which became fast in a hollow log and remained there for twenty days without food or water, was rescued on the farm of Jacob Lohnes near Pekin, Ill., and will live.

Tobacco smoke is less deadly in carbon monoxide gas than scientists of the past have claimed. This is the opinion expressed by three investigators of Pittsburgh before the semi-annual meeting of the American Chemical society.

In his six years of life, Anton Mocco, of Elgin, Ill., has fallen from a roof and been struck by a street car and automobile, but never has been seriously hurt.

Prohibition Commissioner Haynes has the hearty support of President Coolidge, it was stated at the White House in response to inquiries as to reports that Mr. Haynes might resign or be retired. The president was said to have a fixed personal policy of giving his entire confidence to officials with whom he is associated.

The United States had a $38,000,000 favorable trade balance last month. The total exports in August were $313,000,000 and imports, $275,000,000, compared with $301,774,000 and $281,376,000, respectively, in August of last year.

THERE is a rapidly growing demand in Great Britain for the return of Lloyd George, former prime minister, to power. This agitation has been brought about as a result of the recent diplomatic defeats of the present regime. In the meantime the former premier is scheduled for a non-speech-making tour of this country.

A statement issued by the Republican National Committee, says the opposition of the party to the league of nations and kindred entanglements in European affairs has been completely vindicated by the manner in which the league functioned, or failed to function, in the Graeco-Italian dispute.

Anthony Westeny, summoned into court, Yonkers, N. Y., by Anthony Aloze who accused him of meddling in Aloze's domestic affairs, was advised to move from the latter's home. "But $20 of my cash was used to repair his wife's teeth," protested the roomer. "That doesn't matter," decided the magistrate, "you'll have to find a new home."

Former Lieutenant L. Turner, youthful quartermaster at Fort Ontario for two years following the World war, whose army career ended with his court-martial in a sensational trial at Fort Ontario in the Summer of 1921, will have to serve the remaining four years of his sentence in Leavenworth prison. He was convicted on nearly 200 counts.

Ohio's two United States senators, S. D. Fess and Frank B. Willis in addresses before the national convention of the W. C. T. U. declared that the Eighteenth amendment is an organic law and will never be repealed. Both Mr. Fess and Mr. Willis declared the strict enforcement of the amendment is necessary if prohibition is to live.

The Dutch West Indies may become a place of refuge for exiled members of the German nobility. These colonies consist of islands in the Curacao group, off the shores of Venezuela, and Dutch Guiana, on the north coast of South America.

German marks were quoted in New York last week at 114,940,000 to the dollar, the lowest record of all time.

Earl Farquhar, who died recently left the bulk of his 400,000 pound estate to members of the British royal family. Half the estate will go to Princess Arthur of Connaught, whose father, the Duke of Fife, lent Farquhar a helping hand in the days of his youth.

After a sharp debate in which John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, was attacked and defended, the trades and labor congress of the Dominion of Canada, in its thirty-ninth annual convention, voted 101 to 53 to continue its present relations to the American Federation of Labor and the International Trade Unions.

RURAL WELFARE

EDITED BY A. P. SANDLES

DOES ANYBODY KNOW— Wallace and Meredith Talks.

We have a letter from an Ohio reader who says he would like to know what former Secretary of Agriculture Meredith thinks about the present sad plight of the farmer.

Mr. Meredith was secretary under President Wilson. He publishes several farm papers. He lives in Iowa and is a good man. He is a Democrat.

The present secretary, appointed by President Harding, is Mr. Henry C. Wallace also of Iowa and an editor of a good farm paper.

Our Ohio reader says he is a Republican but he seems to have great faith in Mr. Meredith. He writes a fine letter. He has no use for radicals and does not pin his faith to some of our Western radical senators.

Mr. Wallace has recently said that the farmer has reason to rejoice. While the price of wheat is down, the price of corn is up, and that farmers grow three bushels of corn every time he grows one of wheat, and that the farm folks of the West are better off today than they were one year ago.

Mr. Meredith has recently said that under the present very high tariff the price of farm crops has gone down while the price of farm machinery and clothes has gone up and that farm incomes have sadly decreased. He also points out that under a low tariff the price of farm crops increased and the price of farm necessities decreased. He says that he cannot see that the tariff has any effect on crop prices, as under some big tariffs prices have increased for crops.

We get the views of these two good men by reading their own statements. Both of them have said something for the farmer to think about. Our Ohio reader lives in the hill county of Muskingum, Zanesville.

HOME COMING PROGRAM— A Town 75 Years Old.

We attended a Sunday program where a town and community were celebrating the diamond jubilee of their town. Many old-timers were there, men and women.

One lady came from California to this Ohio homecoming. Others come a less distance. It is curious how folks scatter as the years go by. They go to all parts of the earth and get into all kinds of business.

From these small town communities have come some of the greatest men and women. They seem to get a different and better slant on life than the big city folks do.

It is a real advantage for a youngster to have some of this rural experience. It seems to make them more self-reliant. More ambitious to do something that ought to be done and something that is worth while.

We had a good dinner. The old flag was on the job. There was music, song and recitation and stories of bygone days. There were many handshakes of old-time friends. This is always the best part about homecomings and reunions. It's worth more than the speeches.

The town is a good town. The folks in the town and around the town boost for it with good words. Good churches and good centralized schools. Paved streets and safe sidewalks. Many beautiful lawns. Houses painted and of cheerful color. Folks sociable and take hold when they meet you.

We had been at this place before. We were glad to be there again. It is one of the pleasant parts of our work to go back and meet the folks we once met and renew acquaintance. This town and community has make an annual affair out of the homecoming. Many places have such programs every year.

DOUBLE TAX PAID— Refund Was Returned.

Here is a story that may fit the case of some of our Blade readers who think they may have paid double taxation at some time on real or personal property.

The story is sent to us by a person who has all the ear-marks of being a real Christian citizen.

Here it is:

"I am enclosing $10 to help furnish a room in the new building. There is a little story connected with it.

About a year ago, when the assessor came to make the assessment, he asked me if I had any money in the bank. I told him that I had $2,000. Then a month later I bought a piece of land with this money, and had to borrow more to pay for it. This Winter I had to pay taxes on this money (it amounted to $50.85) and I also had to pay taxes on the land I had bought. I went to the assessor and told him about it. I said I did not think it right that I should pay taxes twice, and he agreed with me. He made out an application blank for me to have the taxes refunded, but said he did not know whether it would be allowed or not, because it had to pass through so many hands. I said that if it was a penalty for being honest I was willing to pay it. When the blank finally came back with an order to refund, and this is part of it. Glory to God! You may print this if you think it would encourage someone else to be honest in little things."

THE IMMIGRATION QUESTION— Will Farm Folks Decide?

It is against the law to send a letter to a native of any foreign country offering him a job if he will come to the United States. If you send money to pay passage, so much the worse for you—if discovered. You can write and send money if you want a hired girl in your home.

When congress reduced immigration quota wages went up. Southern Negroes started North by the thousands to get jobs. Which, aliens or blacks?

Capital wants more aliens. Organized labor wants less. Farmer has been indifferent. These three forces are powerful in congress. Such farm wages and low crop prices force farmers to take an interest. If farmers were sure they could have some of these aliens for farm work they would ask the "Farm Bloc" in congress to favor more of the desirable immigrants than now come.

4—For five years before the war we averaged 925,000 immigrants per year. From 1914 to 1920 no aliens came. In 1921 we admitted 668,000. Millions were ready to come. Congress hastily limited admission to three per cent of aliens of any one nationality in this country, as shown by 1910 census. This reduced the number to 309,000 in 1922. Capital and industry complain. Labor rejoices.

5—In 1922 farmers got 20,000 of the 809,000, or less than 1 in 15. Farmers want cheaper labor, but fail to see where aliens help agriculture. We get a lot of folks we don't want. The sifting and sorting should be done over there.

6—In 1922 the manufacturer got only 82,000 desirable aliens out of the 809,000. Must we let in 10 to get one useful "laborer?" Eight out of 10 persons in New York city were either born outside the United States or their parents were. In six other large cities six out of 10 were so born. Three times as many foreign born go insane as native born, and a larger per cent serve in our penal institutions.

7—Congress will deal with immigration next session. Will the farm forces hold the balance of power? The present law is sure to be amended. Congressmen state it will take hard work to get a sane law enacted. Mr. Graves calls attention to the shift of the steel industry from the 12-hour to the 8-hour basis, which will require one-half more labor to "carry on." This action may make wages higher.

8—Should industrial business and farm interests hold general conference and help to chart an immigration plan that will benefit agriculture and industry and not imperil the welfare of America?

WHEAT AND MUD-HOLES— Grow Road Material Crop.

We attended a public meeting, or banquet, where one of the speakers told some old-time stories about things done in pioneer days of his home county.

One story was that in the early day history of his home county wheat was so cheap that a farmer brought a load of the grain to the county seat and found no market for it at any price at the warehouse.

He did not want to haul his wheat home. A merchant wanting to do him a favor and hold his trade gave him a small price for his load and used the wheat to fill up a mudhole in the street in front of his store.

This story, if true, was more reason for a farmer to quite the farm than many persons have today to jump the game. We have such a good country in which to live and have so many blessings that we do not appreciate what we have, or what hardships our forefathers had to build up this country.

Many farmers will this season feed wheat to hogs and other live stock, which is a whole lot better than filling up mudholes, yet many farmers are now making more complaint than did the farmer who could find no buyer at the warehouse.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS— Cost to Govern One Person

Rural Welfare editor has kept Blade readers reminded of our heavy tax load and rapidly increasing tax burden. The big boys of the nation are taking up the matter now.

The United States census bureau has figures to show that our tax load averages $100 to each person.

This $100 is made up of federal, state, county, city, town and township tax expense.

The United States government costs $40 for every person of the 110,000,000 people in the United States.

The cost of many cities average $50 to $60. The country counties have the least tax burden. The state cost is from $6 to $10 per person. The rural districts reduce the average for all to the $100 mark.

United States Senator Reed Smoot, the Mormon from Utah, has been one of the best senators in Washington in making a real study of government, its ills and its frills and useless expenditures.

Do not move to town to escape taxes. There the tax spender is in his glory. It will cost you more, if you tell the truth, in town and city than your tax will be in the country.

Senator Smoot sounds a note of warning. He says we must halt the cost of government. In the past ten years we have gone crazy on spending money and borrowing money to spend. Our tax bills have climbed high, but what is worse, we have issued billions of dollars' worth of bonds which must yet be paid. If we had paid as we went our taxes would have been nearly twice as much as we have had to pay. Cut costs. Live for less.

LAND BANK FOLKS— Meet, Greet and Eat.

The federal land banks are marching on. Their bonds are selling good while many other bonds are declining. The joint stock land bank bonds have been selling two or three points below the regular land bank bonds. The New York bankers give the edge to the latter.

We recently attended a state meeting of the officers of the National Farm Loan association. There was a feed and bread breaking.

The program included remarks from many of those present. They told of the efforts of some other loan companies to discredit the land bank because of its low interest rate and easy terms for the farmer.

Folks are just finding out that this land bank is the farmers' real friend and that it has made all other farm mortgage loan companies make better terms to the farmer who needs to borrow money.

Several of these local officers said that folks in their community would now want to buy land bank bonds, which pay 4½ per cent interest per annum, instead of buying a lot of blue sky stuff which is like the bubble when it busts.

MICHIGAN FOLKS TRAVEL— Farmers Make Merry Trip.

It is a custom now. The trip comes once a year. Annually the crowd grows larger as the trail grows longer. We are talking about the Michigan Grange folks who make a month's travel tour in autos through several states.

They get a big reception every place they go. Governors are glad to give them a welcome. They have their complete camping and living outfit. They have managers who give orders. They have folks who obey orders. In this way everybody keeps sweet.

This year they had 125 cars. The folks spent five days in Washington, D. C. Next year they will go as far as Plymouth Rock, Massachusetts.

If this is a profitable trip for Michigan Grangers and farmers, why not other states try to do likewise. Seven years of this travel tour have made Michigan tourists more enthusiastic than ever about it.

NEW YORK NEWS— Barnyard Golf, Etc.

Horseshoe pitching is now called barn yard golf by some of the experts in New York state and other places. It is a day and nighttime pastime. Hot and cold weather makes no difference. Covered courts are used for Winter playing.

York state cheese makers have shipped to Maine a big 500-pound cheese in which 100 new 10-cent pieces had been placed. One big cheese shipped weighed a ton. It is used as an advertisement in a big department store. The man who bosses the job of making these big cheese chunks is 81 years old.

York State Grange offers $100 in cash prizes to boys and girls who write essays of 1,000 words on how to make the highways safe for public travel in rural districts. This is getting to be a big question with farmers as well as city folks.

Discussion is going on as to whether farmers should co-operate in limiting production of crops. This question is sure to forge to the front. The farmers are gradually making up their minds that less acres, less work and less worry will bring them more money. They have found out that surplus crops are always dangerous to the producer.

New York intends to have more music and better music in its public schools. Good idea. The songs selected should be of the right kind as no doubt they will be. The teacher should have some pep and not be on the job merely to draw salary.

New York is the one state that gets tens of thousands of tourists in Summer time. They fill up the hotels. They buy thousands of dollars worth of fruit, vegetables, melons, chickens etc., from roadside markets. The farmers get good prices and the tourists get good goods.

ILLINOIS FARMERS TALK— Have Notions of Their Own.

Farm leadership should be made up of pure common sense and honest-to-God hogesty. False leadership, unwise leadership and ignorance have done farm folks a lot of damage in the past.

The American Farm Bureau Federation has advocated several things to help the farmer. Many farmers do not agree with the suggestions. These disagreements have set the farmers to thinking.

Here is the word that comes from Illinois. You can take your choice as to which is right, the farm bureau or the Illinois organization. Here is the bit of news we clip from Prairie Farmer:

"The Illinois Agricultural association has issued a statement that it is not back of the wheat-holding movement of the American Farm Bureau federation. Neither is it in favor of a campaign of acreage reduction. It is opposed to government price-fixing or to any government plan of exporting the surplus. Farmers are advised to practice economy, to diversify production, and to produce as cheaply as possible. 'Co-operative marketing offers more to ultimately solve the problem than any other one thing in sight,' the statement says. 'At the same time it is recognized that this remedy is not a quick relief measure, but just because it is fundamental, it will require considerable time to get results.'"

MAKE HOME RIGHT— Come in at Sun Down

What a delight to have a happy home when you quit the day's toil at sundown. Make home as it ought to be. Put into it just as many of the comforts and as many of the conveniences as you can possibly afford.

In fact you should study the question as to whether you can afford to do without some of these comforts which you have neglected to secure.

That good wife may have several things she is hoping for some day in her mind, but is saying nothing, because she is loyal and may think the home cannot afford to buy the things she and you ought to have.

We have mentioned these things before, but when we travel around and find both the good wife and husband doing without handy water, good light and other things, and at the same time have money in the bank on interest, we make up our mind to keep talking about these things so long as we have a voice and pen to make a noise.

This little curtain lecture will fit folks in town or country. In the hills or on the plains or in the valley.

Sometimes a few extra pieces of furniture or utensils in the kitchen or cupboard or somewhere else will make home life more pleasant, and if there is a will there is a way.

We have met many Blade readers as we go about the country and our opinion is that Blade readers have the brain and vigor to do as much practical thinking and common sense planning as any class we meet.

Some of you will make excuses as to why you do not have this or that which you actually need in your home. Don't make excuses. Make up your mind. Try it and see how things work. Do it now.

THE FALL PLOWING— Helps in Spring Work.

Yes, we used to plow in the Fall. This made a mellow seed bed the next Spring. The frost is God's harrow.

How much Fall plowing will be done by Blade readers, who will have to plow either this Autumn or next Spring?

When Autumn days are here we seldom need to rush our work. In Spring, if the season is backward, we get into a jam and have to overwork ourselves or our horses to get ready for planting.

From the Pennsylvania Farmer we clip some good suggestions on Fall plowing. These may be helpful to many of our readers.

Here they are:

"One important piece of the Spring work which can often be gotten out of the way in the Fall and early Winter to good advantage is a part at least of the plowing. The extension specialist in soils of the New Jersey Agricultural college gives the following arguments in its favor:

"1. There is more time in Fall than Spring, and every day saved can be used for preparing and planting when the Spring rush comes.

"2. Hired help can be kept employed at this and other Winter work instead of being turned off and lost after harvest season.

"3. Teams are harder and in better working condition in Fall, and the weather is cooler for the heavy work.

"4. Land is generally in good condition to turn in fall, which may be too wet early or too dry later if left until Spring.

"5. Stiff 'bakey' soils may be rumbled and improved in condition and some plant-food freed by exposure to freezing and thawing.

"6. Tough sods will rot more quickly if Fall-plowed, and can be disced up into a better seed-bed with less labor.

"7. Fall plowed land, left rough, will absorb more water and melting snow.

"8. Wire worms, white grubs and other insect pests, as well as shallow-rooted weeds such as garlic and weedy grasses, are injured and often killed by turning up and freezing.

"Light soils subject to blowing and slopes which are apt to wash should not be plowed in the Fall. There is little danger of difficulty in working Fall-plowed land up loose and mellow, if a disc-harrow is used when moisture conditions are right."

POWER OF WOMAN— A Good Dutch Queen.

Holland used to be called "The Land of Dykes and Windmills." Much of it is below the sea level. Great dykes keep back the ocean and pumps have redeemed many acres that once were part of the sea.

It is one of the countries that kept out of the World war. The folks over there are called Dutch and are different from the German.

Holland is governed by Queen Wilhelmina. She is one of the few Old World royalty who is beloved, admired and adored by her people.

She is just celebrating her twenty-fifth year as queen. She came to the throne in 1898. She was then 18 years of age. Two days before she was to be crowned queen she started to pray for God to give to her the power to govern her country right and to make a good queen.

She started out determined to keep her nation out of war. She has done so. Nations governed by men have gone to war, causing many millions to die because of tempestuous storms and quarrels.

Today little Holland rides out of the storm of war and madness in Europe safely, free from hatred, anger, poverty and bankruptcy.

In world history there is no finer example of the power of love and kindness than we have in Holland with a good woman at the head of a government that has no mad or bad politicians to bring grief. If a woman and a righteous country can have peace, why not all the world?

Hats off to the good Dutch queen, Wilhelmina.

AIR MAIL SERVICE— From Coast to Coast

Back in the 40's and 50's the pony express was the fast mail service west of the Mississippi river. This pony speed was so fast as to cause a thrill among even red-blooded sports of that day.

Of course there was not the amount of mail to carry in those days on one pony as there is to be carried today by rail and air mail service.

Then came the iron-horse or locomotive, pulling a mail train across the prairies and over the mountains. This was a miracle in the early days. Folks could hardly believe their eyes let alone the news given in the newspapers about this new train service.

Now comes the air mail ship, which flies from coast to coast in little more than the measure of one day. Postmaster General Harry New has just tried out this service through the air.

His fliers started at San Francisco and at New York city about the same time. For five days this test was made. The mail was delivered even ahead of the scheduled time planned.

Ninety-one hours is the fastest time that can be made by train between these two cities. The mail fliers made it in less than 30 hours, or one-third of the time. Most of the mail trains require 100 hours to cross the continent.

This trip is made in relays. One pilot flies to a certain point, where a new pilot and a new plane grabs the mail bags and races on to the next station, 500 to 800 miles away. The planes must average more than 100 miles an hour.

It's great to be living today. In ten years the air will be full of ships, just as the highway is full of machines today. The airplane has, in fact, made more rapid progress than did the automobile.

Will we some day hitch an airplane to plow or other farm machinery and let it pull the load to the farm? Who knows. Even the wildest dreams are coming true.

WHOSE LIE IS IT— Booze Tales Don't Agree.

Here is a story printed in the National Stockman and Farmer, published in Pennsylvania. It is a good one. It hits the nail and booze liars on the head.

Those who have no use for the saloon ought to talk out loud about this business. The wets are always busy. The bootlegger will do anything. He is a criminal to start with. He has no respect for truth. He can invent all kinds of excuses to show why prohibition is a hurt instead of a help to humanity.

Here is what the Stockman says:

"The enemies of the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor present some arguments that do not exactly harmonize. One circular tells us that a surplus of all grains will accumulate because prohibition has eliminated the use of 'several hundred million bushels' a year. Another piece of literature assures us that more liquor is being made and used now than when it could be made and sold legally. Since grain is the cheapest and most convenient source of alcohol it's evident that 'there's a lie out somewhere.'"

TAX TINKERS BUSY— Ohio Folks on Guard.

So-called tax conferences are to be held in Ohio. It is the same old crowd and the same old story to unload on the farmer. The tax dodger is the smartest. The tax spender is next and the taxpayer is the least smart, because he will not take a general interest in public affairs.

They farmers win every battle at the polls when they vote. They lose at Columbus where the lobbyists and smart set nest. The traitors who are on the payroll of the state farm organizations have sought to betray the farmer interest and to help the big city tax dodgers.

The last legislature absolutely refused to do what it was elected to do—reduce taxes and enforce the uniform rule in taxation.

A LEBANON CEDAR MAN

The International Sunday School Lesson for Sept. 23 Is: "Timothy: A Good Minister of Jesus Christ"— Acts 16:1-3; Phil. 2:19-22; II. Tim. 1:1-6; 3:14, 15.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS

TO REACH the Barouk group of the cedars of Lebanon (there are only two forests left in Syria) takes a long stretch of automobling; followed by hours in the saddle and then a deal of stiff climbing. But the reward is worth the trip. Sitting beneath these ancient "trees of God," which have outlasted famous cities and mighty empires, one draws many a homily of life. The most obvious is that these century-defying evergreens have grown hardy and remained beautiful in a stiff climate and an unpromising soil. They seem to be rooted in the rocks. The bare, high mountain sides on which they flourish produce no harvests of any kind for man. All conditions seem hostile to development; yet the cedars of Lebanon are the most famous trees in the world.

Some lives are like the Lebanon cedars. Amirst most unfavorable circumstances, despite the buffetings of fierce storms, and from stony and inhospitable soil, they grow to strength and majesty. Mushrooms spring up overnight in dark, dank hothouses; but great trees need all the weathers of out of doors, and the patient processes of the years, to come to maturity.

Timothy, toward whom everybody feels the special sympathy that is ever extended to the young, was a cedar of Lebanon saint, developing amidst conditions that would seem fatal to spiritual growth. He was a city lad, surrounded by the unspeakable evils of an all-pervading heathendom, with its atmosphere of moral death. At first glance, one would say that his environment was not conducive to character- making; yet when we recall the cedars we know that hard circumstances produce hardy souls. The Arabs of the Holy Land, whose harvest fields at the best are poor and unpromising, say that the finest grain is garnered from the stoniest fields. Perhaps it is the coddled youth, tenderly reared in soft circumstances, who really deserves our commiseration, rather than the one whose lot has been difficulty and adversity. At least, we know that out of the foul environment of the corrupt city life of Roman Asia, came that noble character, young Timothy, the protege of Paul.

Sapless and Spineless.

The secret of the cedars is that, as the Psalmist says, they are "full of sap"—the strong, resinous, preservative life-juice that gives them abundant resisting and growing power. Cut a cone from a Lebanon cedar, and you will quickly discover the richness of the sap that saves the tree. As with the cedars, so with life. Timothy weathered all contrary and corrupting experiences because the juice of life, the real vitality of spirituality, ran strongly in the veins of his soul. Nurtured in the Scriptures from infancy by his mother, Eunice, and by his grandmother, Lois, the things of the spirit were always real to him. It was the vitality of his own inner experience that made him strong to endure and to do.

Instead of sheltering youth from stress and storm, the way of wisdom is to look well to the sources and supply of strength. There is no fear for the young man or woman through whose pulses flows the current of sincere godliness. It is the sapless trees that crash in the high winds. The one supreme preparation for life in the rough world is a personal experience of God; and a maintenance of the channels of spirituality. Force of character is wholly a matter of sap. What we call "spinelessness" is really saplessness. If real life floods the veins and arteries, then the storms of circumstances can merely strengthen character. A slang phrase describes a certain type of ineffective person as "sap-headed;" what is really meant is directly the contrary—lack of sap; dead-woodenness. Given a free, full flow of what religion and you have a Timothy, a man of God.

A Clean Man in a Dirty Time.

Thoughts of Timothy, this young hero of the New Testament on whose character there is not a smirch, suggests thoughts of the region in which he was reared and in which he did his work. The cablegrams have thrust Asia Minor upon the whole world's attention this past Summer. These have been historic days, wherein we have seen the Turk once more given complete sovereignty over this ancient center of civilization and Christianity.

Today, in the lad where Timothy lived and Paul labored and the early church grew to greatness, all the Christians have been cast out by agreement of the Great Powers. Since the days when these first famous missionaries planted the Cross in Asia Minor until within a twelve-month, Christianity has continued to live there, despite all the tremendous political changes. Now the Christians are out, and their places have been taken by the Moslems from Thrace. Owing to the perfidy of the Great Powers, Christianity has suffered one of the major defeats of the past twenty centuries. Even the American missionaries, after a hundred years of labor in Asiatic Turkey are now out.

Wouldn't it be interesting to know what Paul and Timothy think of the present situation in the land consecrated by their toils and tribulations and triumphs? Here is a wide open door through which to enter upon a discussion of the Near Eastern question, from the standpoint of the reverency of Christian nations.

This is a young man's lesson. It is a study in the ever-absorbing theme of success. For the subject is a young man who, amid adverse conditions, achieved greatness of character and immortality of service. Timothy's is one of the names not born to die.

Frankly, he was handicapped by his youth. Evidently it troubled him. The old church members always called him "our young brother." They looked down upon his merits because of his immaturity. Every sensitive, ambitious youth has been galled by the same treatment. Wise old Paul wrote candidly to Timothy, "Let no man despise thy youth." That is to say, stand up for your personality in spite of the graybeards. Ask no odds because you are young, and accept no handicap, either. You are what you are, regardless of the calendar. Youth is the time for achievement; don't let the old folks lay the paralysis of fear and self-distrust upon you. Be your best and do your utmost while the juices of life are sweeping victoriously through your spirit.

No better counsel can be given to a young man than to read through, at a single sitting, the two letters written by Paul to his dear friend Timothy. The second of them is the last utterance that we have from the old hero's prison cell. It is an incitement to greatness of character and service: "Stir into flames the gift that is in thee." Be the best and do the most; God wants more of you than you ever dream of for yourself. Clarion calls sound again and again through these two great Epistles.

Timothy's beginnings of greatness were that he linked his life to a great man and to a great cause. He cast in his lot with the persecuted pioneer, Paul the Apostle; and with the new Christian enterprise. Thus he was forever forced to measure himself by something bigger than himself. There was no room for deadly self-complacency in his experience. His goal was great and ever-receding, growing greater with each advance toward it. What a career awaits the sap-filled young man who in this day of decisions dare to invest their lives in the real greatness of the cause of Christ!

Strong Enough to Survive Success.

It has of late been my lot to meet many prelates of the old Eastern churches, in and about the homeland of Timothy; and I am musing upon the contrast between them and him. Timothy became bishop of Ephesus (a fascinating ruin, the continued excavation of which awaits initiative from this side of the sea; and promises rewards unique and startling), but he never ossified into a mere ecclesiastic. Of all the pretentious churchmen I have met on this journey, from the ecumenical patriarch down to the monks in the holy places, there is not one who has not excited my contempt. They are prelates petrified in their professionalism. Not one has breathed the fire of strong and sturdy manhood. Leadership has been manifested by none of them. Concern over the great issues of our day, which are primarily spiritual, has been displayed by never a one of them. They have missed the manly mark of ministry set by Paul for his virile young friend Timothy. They have attained a certain measure of success; but have not been strong enough to survive it. Their engrossment in ancient controversial concerns is a warning, like that administered by the apostle to his comrade, against being led into fruitless disputes over nonessentials. To live the life and to do the deed is the sufficient answer to contentions and partisanship.

It is necessary to think of Timothy as a churchman, and as a model for ministers. His life is vocal with a summons to great-souled service of God within the church. Given even a few Timothys in our time and the people of God will be led forth into the largeness of their mission to stranghten out this crooked world, and to deliver a blind and bewildering era to the beauty and peace and happiness and holiness of a life lived in discipleship to Him whom Timothy knew as his risen Reedemer and living Lord.

RUSS AIR FLEET GROWS RAPIDLY

Trotzky's Program Calls for 3,000 Planes in Three Years.

Trotzky's dream of a real air fleet for Soviet Russia is nearing materialization, say reports reaching London.

The Russian air fleet is said to be as follows:

Four hundred airplanes and sea planes fit for service.

Thirty-six balloons.

Several airships.

Trotzky is reported to be insistent that the air fleet must number 3,000 airplanes within the next three years. At the present time 15 Russian factories are turning out aircraft and a number of machines are being bought abroad.

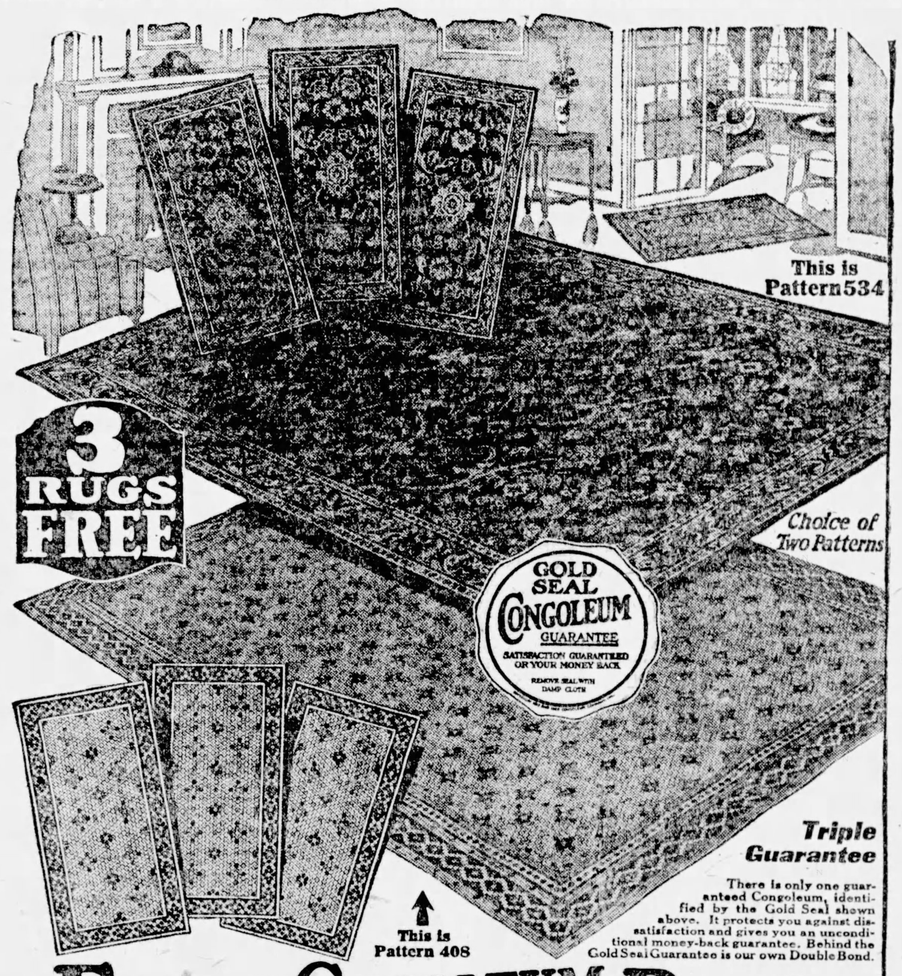
Due to Trotzky's efforts a Soviet air force has been created, working as a united command under the commander-in-chief of the army.

Great attention is being paid to the theoretical instruction of pilots and observers and special schools for aeronautic instruction have been established.

Airship bases, hangars and airdromes are being constructed in important centers and particularly in the frontier areas. The Chodyka airdrome, near Moscow, is headquarters of the air field.

Trotzky hopes to develop air-craft production in Russia to a high degree and new Fokker and Junker machines are being made by Russian workmen under the direction of German experts.

All reports indicate if the program laid down by Trotzky is carried to conclusion Russia may be the most powerful nation in the air within five years.


3 RUGS FREE
This is Pattern 534
Choice of Two Patterns
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There is only one guaranteed Congoleum, identified by the Gold Seal shown above. It protects you against dissatisfaction and gives you an unconditional money-back guarantee. Behind the Gold Seal Guarantee is our own Double Bond.
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Almost everybody knows the price of the famous Congoleum Gold Seal Art Rugs. They are advertised and sold at the same standard price everywhere. Look everywhere else first if you wish—stores, catalogs, magazines and newspapers. You'll find no offer like ours.

If you return the rugs, your dollar will be refunded and also all freight costs.

Three Rugs Free For heavy wear spots in front of range, sink, kitchen. At thresholds, in hall, in front of dresser or bed. While this offer lasts, we give three of these small rugs free with each large rug—all four for less than the price of one.

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Congoleum Gold Seal Art Rugs are the most popular floor coverings known. They are rapidly becoming the national floor covering—highly prized in good homes for any and all rooms.

Waterproof—No burlap for water to rot. Surface is hard, smooth and wear-resisting. Does not stain. Not marred or hurt by spilling of hot liquids.

They Lie Flat from the first moment without fastening. They never curl up or kick up at edges or corners. No need to tack or fasten them down. Dirt cannot accumulate underneath.

Less Work—Rid yourself of back-breaking drudgery. Dirt, ashes, grit, dust or mud cannot "grind into" a Congoleum Gold Seal Art Rug. A damp rag or mop keeps it clean and colorings bright.

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We show two of the most popular Congoleum patterns that have ever been produced. The big rug measures 9 ft. x 12 ft. The three small rugs are each 18 in. x 36 in. One dollar is all you need send. If you wish both patterns—send two dollars—**and get all 8 rugs.**

Oriental Pattern No. 534
3 Rugs Free—Year to Pay

This is the beautiful Gold Seal Congoleum Art Rug as shown at the top of this page. On the floor, it looks unbelievably like an expensive woven rug. The richest blue color dominates the ground work. Mellow ecru, old ivories, and light tans, set off the blue field. Mingled with these lovely tints are peacock blue, robin's egg blue and darker tones. Old rose, tiny specks of lighter pink and dark mulberry are artistically placed. Darker browns and blacks lend dignity and richness.

The border background contrasts with the blue all over center by reversing the color scheme. Ecru and tan shades form the border background.

An ideal all purpose rug, beautiful in any room. Perfect for living room or parlor. Lovely in bedroom or dining room. Charming in the kitchen. A real boon to the women folks on the farms. Saves endless drudgery.

Only $1.00 with Coupon—$1.50 Monthly

No. E4C534 9x12 ft. Congoleum Gold Seal Rug with three small rugs to match, each 18 x 36 inches—all four only **$17.95**

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Probably no floor covering of any quality or kind, ever piled up the popularity of this wonderful design. It is a superb tile pattern that looks like mosaic. Lovely robin's egg blue, with shadings of Dutch blue and a background of soft stone gray, give a matchless effect. Particularly suited for kitchen or dining room. Don't fear muddy boots and shoes. A damp mop whisks it clean in a jiffy

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No. E4C408 9 x 12 ft. Congoleum Gold Seal Rug with three small rugs to match, each 18 x 36 inches—all four only **$17.95**

Very Important **No Large Cities**

Our easy credit terms, our wonderful free trial offer, are designed and arranged to serve home lovers in the smaller towns and on the farms. If you live in a city of 100,000 population or over, we cannot fill your order for this Congoleum Rug Offer or send our Free Catalog.

To everyone else we bring all the advantages of our house freely. It makes no difference who you are, how modest your home may be or how little you earn.

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I SELECT PATTERN NO. .....

If you wish both patterns write down both numbers, send $2—pay $3 monthly and get all 8 rugs.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

D. R. Locke's (Nasby's) Newspaper

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Publishers, Toledo, Ohio.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One year, postage prepaid.....75c

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at Toledo, Ohio, under the act of 1918.

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We will not, knowingly, accept advertising from a dishonest concern. Our readers are our friends and an advertisement is an introduction of the advertiser into the homes of our friends.

We will not, knowingly, introduce a dishonest advertiser into your TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE and guarantee his honesty any more than you would knowingly introduce a dishonest person to your bank and guarantee his note.

When you answer an advertisement, refer to The Weekly Blade.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 20, 1923

If communism in Russia has passed on, as reported, what is it that smells?

One man won't try the Golden Rule because he is afraid the other fellow won't.

What this country needs is a kind of religion—and lots of it—that won't let business interfere with its emotions.

Lima Beane says the honeymoon is over when both of the high contracting parties get back to earth.

It is the rule that a knocker can always draw a bigger audience than a booster.

Uncle Sam has money with which to help a nation in distress, provided that distress isn't political.

President Coolidge puts his foot in his mouth just like Secretary Hughes.

"Henry Ford says he won't run unless there is a crisis." If he runs that'll be one.

If there were anything in theory that a man is what he eats we suppose the fellow who lived on fish would be a sucker.

A divorce mill isn't classified as an infant industry.

Man may have been a monkey once because he couldn't help it, but if he is still one it is his own fault.

A dancing master's business is to teach men to fall over their own feet gracefully.

It's a mistake to take seriously a "movement" that could be laughed out of existence in a short time, if all the non-joiners were to make good use of their risibilities.

An efficiency expert's idea is to consume a week or ten days trying to find a better way of doing something that has always been done right.

Foreigners are not the only persons who imagine freedom means taking liberties not provided for in the Constitution.

Judas Iscariot gets a statue in Soviet Russia, where it belongs, if anywhere. But who among the prominent "gimme" gentlemen over there posed for it?

Necessity is the mother of invention but Magnus Johnson can't see any future for the megaphone.

We never saw a colony or a crowd of ants, that seemed to be engaged in the pursuit of happiness.

Germany has decided that she can't longer afford passive resistance. And there was a time when passive resistance sounded like a new breakfast food that could easily be assimilated.

European nations are not anxious to plunge into war. They are in doubt about being able to borrow money from the United States.

There is not much sense to the suggestion that the young people be taught how to make love. Let them alone and they'll muddle through some way.

One can't blame the devil for everything.

Democrats are getting impatient for President Coolidge to expose his vulnerability. They know they can't go on indefinitely viewing C. Bascom Slemp with alarm.

Few prophets have anything in the way of a reputation to lose. That is why they become daring at times.

Many years ago the United States senate was called the "cave of the winds." Maybe it will be worse than that soon.

One of the glories of Uncle Sam is that he is not deaf in either ear when the people in any corner of the world are stricken with a great calamity.

There being no statistics on the subject to prove the contrary, we feel safe in saying there are not one-third as many stomachaches in this country under prohibition as there were in the days of the saloon.

Preachers can't preach Christianity and intolerance at the same time.

Eventually farming will come back as a great industry, and the day may not be far distant when the farmer's wife will ring the dinner bell by touching a button.

"A Rhode Island citizen has invented a machine which will tell a woman's age." Fortunately, years ago there lived a man who had the foresight to invent a monkey-wrench which can be thrown into any machine.

Inasmuch as it would have been inconvenient for either the United States or Mexico to move, recognition was logical.

Baby may have a pain, be hungry or sleepy. Still another reason for howling is that it is the minority.

Henry Ford wants to abolish poverty in America. After he has done that he might abolish getting up in the morning.

An estimate puts the number of radicals in this country at a million and a half. The figures are surprisingly low. From the noise they make one could believe the number would be nearer fifty millions.

Tomatoes used to be called love apples. Of course, they were fruit then.

Settlement of the anthracite strike will result in taking some of the starch out of soft coal. Old Bituminous has been feeling pretty uppish lately, as much as to say, "Just watch my smoke."

High Farm Taxes

Farm taxes are 126 per cent higher than they were eight years ago. In one state, Colorado, the average acre is assessed 240 per cent more than it was in 1914. In Michigan, having a good deal of waste and abandoned land, the taxes average $1.58 an acre. In New Jersey the rate is in excess of $2.20. The Ohio farms, varying greatly in quality, cultivated far from intensely, pay upon the average $1.24 an acre.

Four-fifths of all the remedial legislation so-called is passed in the interest of the farmers. No congressman or state legislator who desires to establish a new commission, to found a new bureau, to add offices and duties to the business of government, ever fails to mention that he has the welfare of the farmers at heart. He not only talks that way in the halls of the law-makers, but also goes forth and addresses his arguments to the farm-people. He convinces many of them, just as he convinces himself, that unless his particular bill is put over agriculture is going straight to the bow-wows.

Every one of these bureaus, commissions and officers that devote themselves to compiling needless statistics or measuring the rate of flow in artesian springs or seeing to it that railroads supply paper cups with their ice-water or pursuing confectionary dealers for the fees of licenses to hire more than seven workers or testing the safety of kerosene—all of these jobs and jobholders have to be paid for. One way in which payment is made is the way every farmer can see—through higher and higher levies on farm acreage. Another way, not so clear, is by means of taxes on the materials the farmer buys. The manufacturer, harassed by the tax-collector, passes his taxes on. The dealer in farm supplies, taxed from boot-heel to crown of head, marks up his prices.

The farmers could do no better when leisure gives them a few moments for hard thinking if they pondered upon the value of those governmental institutions which, at least by advertisement, are established for the special good of agriculture. Are the bureaus and the hordes of bureaucrats worth the price at which they come? If not, then what are they worth? How much better off is agriculture under a complex government than was agriculture when government was infinitely more simple?

Rome and the Farmers

It is narrated in the chronicles of Rome, the time being about the First century A. D., that:

Multitudes of rural dwellers, caught in the vice of an enslaving system, turned to the city for better and freer living.

The large families shrank to small families.

Marriages decreased.

The population of the empire grew steadily smaller.

Fields unworked became tangled weeds and thorns and then were encroached upon by the forests.

As the food supplies near the centers of population became less and less adequate they were sought more and more from the distance and as transportaiton became more difficult and costly the food prices rose and rose.

We have come upon the argument that the trouble with agriculture in America is too many people upon the farm, producing more food than can be sold at a fair price, impoverishing a food producing class by making it disproportionate—in a time of mechanicalized agriculture—to the number of consumers. If the problem were so simple the surplus of farm people could be hurried into the city by a little judicious propaganda. They would blithely come. But there are other matters to consider.

A perfect balance between food production and consumption could not be maintained unless the agriculturists who stayed by the soil were forced to keep there. Most of the large families in the United States are rural. As cities grow at the expense of the countryside the number of large families decreases. Is the nation willing to face the reaction upon population? Food, for all its low price on the farm, is not low at the retailers. Decrease the quantity of food to the mere meeting of necessity, arrange that the seeking for it shall be farther and farther away from the consuming point, and we would know the real tragedy of the cost of living.

Rome ought to be lesson enough that agriculture cannot decline without doing fatal injury to any social order or political state.

All Lost Motion

The current example of the height of futility is the attempt of a score or two of manufacturers and contractors to obtain more labor by means of a lowering of the immigration bars.

These manufacturers and contractors choose to assume in their speeches, pamphlets, press agent circulars and interviews that the only support for the present immigration restrictions comes from the labor unions and the people catering to them. They know better. They are not fools and uninformed. They have merely adopted this argument or attitude or whatever you want to call it because they think they can win over to their cause all citizens not in sympathy with the unions.

The opposition to unrestricted immigration has a strong and insistent voice among biologists, psychologists and sociologists—gentlemen who are not always agreed. The opposition is backed up by people whose memories of the late war are a stouter article than their desire for money. It contains folks such as public school teachers, economists, farmers, judges, small business men and big, historians and captains of industry not sweating to get rich in a hurry—people who cannot be said to have the union labor point of view.

No revision of the immigration laws which will let in a much larger body of ailens will have a chance in congress. It is waste of mental effort to think so. It will certainly be waste of money to establish a lobby to work for such revision.

Nothing could represent lost motion more clearly than the working of chins and pens and typewriters in the attempt to gain recruits for lower gates at the immigration stations.

Low State of Law-Making

Mussolini was given a year in which to make good with his dictatorship. The year is nearly two-thirds gone. There are people in Italy who say that, at the end of his twelve months, Mussolini will be down and out and lucky if he is let to live. There are others, an apparently cannier lot, who declare that one thing performed by the dictator has won him deathless support and that he can go on bossing Italy until he dies. This is the squashy silencing of parliament.

It is a curious aspect of the democratic movement that virtually the world over parliamentary bodies have fallen into disrespect with the masses of people.

The English parliament at once commands the close attention of the English people and their sharp criticisms. The guides at Paris cultivate picturesque terms of contempt for the French chamber of deputies, expressing a popular state of mind in their country and meeting with the sympathetic response of the strangers. When the German people damn their government, they refer to the Reichstag rather than to the president and his ministers. Four-fifths of the work of our own congress goes unnoticed. The other fifth is as likely to be censured as to receive a reluctant good word. The last congress was a farmer's congress. It gave the farmers everything asked for. Yet the voices that are raised shrilly today against senate and house are mostly those of farm-people.

The faults of the parliamentary system are faults of human nature. It is human to compromise between two struggling seekers after legislation. It is human to take the easy course as against the difficult and bold course. It is human for men who do much public speaking and waiting to fall into the notion that words are fair substitutes for deeds. It is human to consider one's personal interest of more moment than that of others.

The world will not be made better by abolishing the parliamentary system. Russia is an excellent illustration of that. Betterments must come through reforms from within. We imagine that if congress were faced with such a threat as the strong arm of a Mussolini it would clean house in a day. The question is: How can a country have the benefit of a Mussolini, menacing and terrible, without having the fellow himself?

About the Climate

California is the only state that sincerely boosts its climate, praising it in all its phases, apologizing for it never. From time to time Florida rises and grows lyrical about its Winters. But if in the midst of the poem it remembers about the Summers it mumbles off into incoherence.

The rest of the country takes an attitude toward the climate as toward something that necessarily does not have to be borne with a grin. It frankly scolds when the weather is muggy. It talks about moving to some distant place if a blizzard is blowing. There is a feeling that when nature provided the country with smiling fields, purling streams, noble scenery and a native incentive to effort it tried to balance the account by establishing a meteorological purgatory.

In a world of competition a climate should be judged by whether it is a good one to work in or not. It ought to be measured by sickness-rates and death-rates.

It is a matter of record, very carefully worked out, that the zone from the Atlantic to the Pacific, bordered by the tip of Maine on the north and by the line of the Ohio on the south, shows a very high individual production. Probably that zone exceeds any other of the same size in the world in point of industry. The climate puts a zest into energy. It seldom exhausts energy. This climate, at the same time, is healthful. Few ailments can be charged to it. People live in it during many years when the thermometer bobs up and down like a cork in the rapids, the snows of Winter search for weaknesses in human armor, the sun of Summer beats down like a storm, and yet die of maladies having no climatical connection whatever.

The climate treats us better than we treat the climate.

Girls of twenty years ago wouldn't have talked to a young man even by telephone, dressed the way girls of today go on the street, because the kind of clothes the girls are wearing today were not in style twenty years ago.

Foreign nations are very sensitive about their national honor, no matter how many of their people are homeless and hungry.

LATVIAN CUSTOMS QUEER

Let Women Labor Long and Hard

BY FRANK G. CARPENTER

Copyright, 1923, Carpenter's World Travels.

Oh poor German guest,
This is no place for thee to rest;
What wouldst thou in our wretched hut?
Within it thou canst not remain,
The smoke will drive thee forth again;
Thou canst not stay within the yard,
For in the yard are wind and rain—
Listen, I will advise thee well:
Go to the bottommost part of Hell,
Where the devil makes his fire!
There's the place to cool thy ire;
For there is neither smoke nor rain!

Riga, Latvia.

THIS verse is from an old folk-song of the Latvians. It gives the feeling of the new republic in regard to the German Balts whose great estates have been confiscated by the government and are now being divided among the peasants. In a former letter I wrote of this movement in Esthonia, the little republic that joins this on the north. The same conditions prevail here. All of the large properties are being divided, the Baltic barons who owned them being left only from 120 to 250 acres out of the thousands each had in the past.

The estates of the Balts comprised more than 60 per cent of the whole country. There were hundreds of them and their average size was over 5,000 acres. There were many of 10,000 acres, and some which ran up into 100,000 acres and more. The estate of Dundaga, for instance, contained 180,000 acres. These estates have been built up throughout the centuries in which the lands have been in the hands of the Balts. They have brought the lands under cultivation, have scientifically farmed them, introducing modern machinery and all modern agricultural methods. In many cases they have built mansions where they have entertained and lived like feudal lords, the peasants cultivating their lands and taking somewhat the place the retainers had in the Middle Ages.

Today the barons have given up all hope of holding their properties. Some of the estates have already been confiscated, and 800 of these nabobs of the past are each reduced to about 125 acres. Thirty thousand new farms have been laid out since the republic was organized, and 30,000 more will be created this year. In all, there will soon be more than 100,000 new landowners living on properties which were held by a few hundred before the war. A tract three-fourths as large as the state of Massachusetts has thus been opened to settlement. Hundreds of surveyors are at work, and the new holdings are being distributed as fast as the lines can be drawn. Not only the estates of the barons, but government lands and others are being allotted, and an entire new land system is in progress.

Rush for Farms.

The desire for real estate in Europe surpasses that of all others and there are several applicants for every good piece of property. I am told that there are at least 150,000 men who want lands, and that their desires vary with their conditions and surroundings and their peculiar ambitions. The tracts to be allotted are of different sizes, ranging from industrial sites near the towns, and garden patches of five or ten acres, up to the hundred acres or more to the dirt farmers who expect to live on the land and get all of their sustenance from it.

Many of the new farms have only 37 acres, and their average size is about 55 acres. In each case the land is sold at low prices, with long terms of payment. Some of the mortgages run from 30 to 50 years, and for the first five years no interest is charged. The men pay nothing upon taking over the lands, but they must prove their good faith and their prospects of payment.

I have just returned from a trip with the assistant secretary of agriculture through the country near Riga. We have motored over some of the estates that are now being sub-divided and I have talked with the farmers. So far the chief allotments have been in the three provinces of Livonia, Courland and Mitau. Latgale, which is near Russia and is inhabited largely by Roman Catholics, has not been much subdivided. The property there resembles that of Russia, the farmers living in the villages and going out to work on the lands. In the first three provinces the customs are more like those of Germany. It is to them that this letter relates.

The assistant secretary of agriculture tells me that some of the land is being granted on long leases, with a low valuation and a nominal rental in such a way that the man can pay for the property gradually and finally get a fee simple title. The whole country has been subdivided into districts and each district has its own land organization. Each applicant must prove that he has enough help to cultivate his holding, and horses and cows and sufficient machinery. He must give his experience as a farmer, and furnish also a reputation for thrift and good character. This evidence is brought before the local committee who passes upon it and forwards it to the state central committee which has the final decision.

I asked as to the central committee. The agricultural official replied:

"It is large and embraces the best classes of our people. One-half of its members belong to the parliament, and among the others are special government officials and a technical staff."

Among the Farmers.

As we drove over the country I could see buildings going up everywhere. The old cabins have new roofs, and new cabins are everywhere being constructed. The new houses of the farmers are about like those of our pioneers, when they cut down the logs to make their homes in the days of the colonists. The ordinary cabin has two or three rooms, and near by are additional cabins for stables and storage. The buildings are better than those with which our country was started. They have good foundations, and all of the houses have stoves of brick which run from the floor to the ceiling and send warmth throughout the whole house. Once heated, the stove will keep warm all day and all night. There are ovens in many of the stoves, and in one six-room house I visited there was a hall through the center, on each side of which was a stove in the wall, warming both the hall and the room adjoining. This house was unplastered. It had as yet no furniture, and the people sleep on the floor.

Nearly every farm has its potato cellar, a dug-out where the potatoes are stored away and covered with straw to keep them from freezing in Winter. Potatoes are among the chief foods of the people and one of the great crops of Latvia.

Every farmer expects to have his own bath-house, but in the present building conditions one bath serves for several families, who use the bathhouse in common. I am not sure that all bathe together, as in some parts of Russia, but every such house is like those of Finland in which cold water is thrown on the coals of a stove, filling the one room with its vapor. The bathers lie naked on shelves running around the walls, and the hot steam sweats the dirt out of their pores. A bath of this kind is the only one that makes a man really clean.

Women Farm Labor.

Everywhere we went we saw the women working with the men in the fields. Sometimes there would be a half-dozen girls and one man, who apparently was bossing the job. This should be remembered in the rebuilding of Latvia. The labor factor is doubled by the number of women. They do everything that man does, and they are worked from daylight till dark. Even the children have their share of the labor, and this is especially so in watching the cattle, sheep and hogs in the pastures. Most of these new farms have no fences, and an old woman, a young girl, or a boy may spend days as it were herding two or three animals. I remember one young woman whom I saw watching two cows eating the grass of a meadow, with nothing in sight for a mile. I asked what she was doing, and the agricultural official said she was a cow-maid, which perhaps is a good name for her job. It seems a great waste of labor.

I saw many women spading and hoeing potatoes, and in some of the new fields they followed the plowman to throw the manure into the furrows. They all looked overworked and, with their short skirts and clumsy shoes, almost unsexed. Many of the women wear men's boots and some have dirty coats of sheepskin with the wool on the inside. Their faces are tanned and their hair sometimes bleached by the sun. Most of them wear unattractive shawls wrapped around their heads, and one can see how the Balt, raised in luxury, came to look upon the peasants as a different order of beings with practically no rights that he was bound to respect.

Women Work in Riga.

The women do much of the work of the cities. I see them in Riga pushing carts and carrying great loads of wood in bags on their backs. There are more women than men in the markets, and such stalls as sell the products of home industry are usually managed by women, who carry their wares for miles into town and, when the market is over, take home what they have left. The first sight that met my eyes as the train came into the capital of Latvia was a dozen flat-bed cars backed up against a sandbank and score of women, 30, 40 and 50 years of age, with short skirts and big shoes, and handkerchiefs wrapped round their heads, loading the sand into the cars with long-handled shovels. I could see them bending over and forcing the scoops into the sand with their feet, and with a toss that showed their bare arms throwing it into the car. They were bronzed-faced and rough looking, and each bore the marks of a decade of toil. The sun was then rising and I ventured that their labor continued till dark.

A common sight in Riga is a woman walking over the cobbles with two three-gallon cans of milk fastened to the end of a long pole that rests on her shoulders. She is on her way to the market to sell these six gallons of milk, or she may be delivering it to customers, ladling it out on the doorsteps. I see such sights every morning from the windows of my hotel, a building which cost perhaps $300,000, looking out on an opera house which cost half a million. As the milk-women go by they have to move this way and that to avoid the gang of other women who, clad in homespun and with their heads wrapped in rags, are sweeping the streets of the city.

I see, also, many women pushing and pulling carts and shoving wheelbarrows. The human horse traffic here is as common as in Germany and France. The women bend over as they force their way through the streets. The wind is strong and it blows their hair back. It is cold in the early morning and they now and then stop and slap their arms, or, if walking without loads, tuck their hands into their sleeves as they push onward, half double, facing the wind.

Latvians Versus Our Colonials.

Today, at the beginning of their independence, the Latvians are in much the same condition as our forefathers were when they established the republic. The United States was then largely a forest. We had to cut our homes out of the woods, and we lived in log cabins. We made our own clothes from the wool of the sheep and from the cotton lint which we picked by hand from the seeds. Nearly everything we ate came from the farms, and we were practically independent of stores and factories. The same is true of the Latvian peasant, except that he has no land to clear, and the farm he is getting is practically ready for crops. The Balts were students of agriculture, and their estates were so large that they could profitably use modern machinery. Many of them had tractors, gang plows and mowers, reapers and threshers. It cost our pioneers, in labor, more than $100 per acre to fell the trees and get out the stumps. They had to build up everything from the ground. The Latvian pioneers have their farms ready made. They have cities and villages, good roads and railways. They have excellent schools, and even now they are better educated, by and large, than the United States.

A Country of Schools.

There are fewer people here who cannot read and write in proportion to the population than in what we call our intelligent land of the free. It is only among the Russians who have come in that much illiteracy is found. In 1910 only three out of every hundred of the recruits for the army could not read or write, and these were mostly Slavs. There are practically no illiterates among the adult Letts. The University of Riga was formerly a technical school with 1,000 pupils. The new government has made it a university, adding several colleges and bringing in new professors. When the new institution opened it had about 1,200 students. It has now more than 6,000 and they are of both sexes.

The high educational standing of the republic is shown by its secondary schools. The country has more in number than Norway, Switzerland, Portugal or Rumania. It has now 107, with an average of 171 students each. It has agricultural colleges and experiment stations, and the ministry of education has recently established a normal school for the teaching of English.

This school is an evidence of how fast the English language is making its way over Europe. It is spoken quite generally in Germany and here in Latvia is the only foreign language that is compulsory in all of the schools, French and German being optional. The normal school has 300 students of all ages, many of them old school teachers and others who expect to teach. There are also government clerks who wish to acquire a working knowledge of English, and some who would fit themselves for service abroad.

When I visited the school I found one of the classes studying Shakespeare, reading the play of "Julius Caesar" in turn, and discussing the construction and the motives of the speakers, just as it is done in our high schools and colleges. Another class was reciting English grammar and many of the questions they answered were puzzling to me. During the present year a number of new courses have been formed, including comparative philology, methods of teaching, elocution, and the history of English literature and language.

I am surprised at the culture of the better classes of Letts, and even of the peasants. The Latvian tongue is one of the oldest in Europe and it is so closely allied to the Sanskrit that a noted philologist who was recently here said he found so many Sanskrit words in the newspapers that he could almost read Lettish without having studied the language. They say the Latvian is more akin to the English than is French, and that the people learn it more easily.

The Letts are proud of their literature, and of their music and artistic culture. They have recently published a huge collection of folk-songs containing more than 200,000 original ones by unknown authors of centuries ago. This work is in eight volumes of 1,000 pages each and it is considered an invaluable storehouse of Aryan culture for the ethnographer and philologist.

The language of these people has been in print for hundreds of years. The first Lettish book was published long before there was a settlement of any kind on the North American continent, and the first Lettish newspaper appeared more than 100 years ago. When the World war opened there were 59 periodicals being published in Lettish, and of these 27 were newspapers. There were twice as many newspapers in Latvia in proportion to the number of inhabitants as in Russia, and today Riga has ten Lettish dailies with an average circulation each of from 50,000 to 100,000 copies.

Where Illiteracy Is Low

—Copyright Carpenter's World Travels.

LATVIA strictly enforces its laws requiring all children to go to school. The study of English is compulsory, and the percentage of illiteracy is lower than in the United States.

ABE MARTIN

President Coolidge don't have t' milk these days, but he still gits up at 5 A. M.

One drawback t' this fast age is that all th' opinions are all formed before th' real facts git started.

Rippling Rhymes

BY WALT MASON

Fear

"I DON'T enjoy my motor car," said Charles Adolphus Squires, "although it glitters like a star and has four handsome tires. For always always as I ride I'm fearing some mishap; into a ditch the bus may slide and spoil my priceless map. The gas I carry may explode as I pursue my way, and strew my fragments down the road and up the verdant brae. I often lie awake o' nights and think up grisly scenes, where I collide with other wights, and smash our limousines. I see myself on stretcher borne from scenes of wreck and woe, while creditors stand around and mourn and figure what I owe." And fear is spoiling countless lives, the fear of dole ahead; like Charles Adolphus when he drives, we fake up things to dread. My nieces gambol by my door, they play with old dog Shep; they have no pimple, boil or sore, they're gay and full of pep. And I regard them with a sigh, with tears their sport I view; tomorrow all these girls may die, of mumps or Spanish flu. I have a dwelling, green and gray, the smoothest shack in town; "But storms will ruin it," I say, "or fire will burn it down." I wonder why we look for woe in every coming breeze; I wonder why we don't outgrow such dippy fears as these.

JUST FOLKS

BY EDGAR A. GUEST

Tearing Down and Building Up

There is ever the tearing down
And the building up again;
There is nothing in city or town
Man fashions long to remain.
Better's a constant cry,
Bigger's a constant call,
And even beneath the sky
We fling up our towers to fall.

The sound of the blast by day
Shall deafen our puny speech,
As the old to the new gives way
And higher we strive to reach.
What was but a year ago
A glorious goal attained,
We are turning from now to know
The goal that shall soon be gained.

Shall ever we sit and see
The last of our building done?
Shall ever the morning be
When there's no new dream begun?
Not while men seek renown
And a drop of life's in the cup,
Shall we pause in our tearing down
Or halt in our building up.

For better's our constant cry
And bigger's our constant call.
Both buildings and builders die
And changes come to us all,
And the old shall give way to the new
And the hammers of men shall ring
So long as the skies are blue
And the flowers bloom in the Spring.

(Copyright, 1923, by Edgar A. Guest)

Stamboulisky Hoard Found After Death

Stamboulisky, premier of Bulgaria, who was slain during the reaction against the peasant government of which he was leader, had a tidy sum of money hidden away for eventualities. The authorities have found 57,000,000 levas, approximately $570,000, in his house in Sofia. He was generally reputed to be a hoarder and is thought to have planted considerable money outside the country. Endeavors are being made to get this also.

Most of the cash found was in Bulgarian currency, but among the collection were two American $1 bills.

Stamboulisky's salary as premier was 10,000 levas, $100 a month.

Ku Klux Klan Active in Mexico, Report

The Ku Klux Klan has appeared in Mexico, but has confined its activities to visits to newspaper offices and to writing communications to the press.

The klansmen wear black robes and hoods and are chary with words, emphasizing their arguments with pistol flourishes. Their only entrance into public affairs has been a cleanup campaign conducted at Tacubaya, a suburb of Mexico City.

VARIETIES

The first mint was established in this country in 1793.

A 15-cent can of American tomatoes costs 60 cents in Riga.

Fifty thousand women are employed in the mines of India.

Carthage was founded by the Phoenicians about 850 B. C.

Mongolia and Manchuria do an enormous trade in dog skins.

The South Sea island pearls are generally pale golden yellow.

Memphis is the largest manufacturer of cotton seed products.

The fastidious Parisianne favors a different perfume for every mood.

The price paid for Alaska by the United States was about $7,200,000.

Mexico City has two baseball leagues and 10 first-class diamonds.

Fourteen thousand species of moths and butterflies exist in Brazil.

The Canadian Federation of Labor has a membership of 22,000.

More than 100,000 divorces were granted in the United States last year.

Thirty per cent of the total population of the United States live on farms.

The most valuable pearls are the pure white ones, perfectly round in shape.

If kept continually running, a watch will tick 160,144,000 times in a year.

The United States possesses 40 per cent of the world's railroad mileage.

The Hindus wrote of the pearl's beauty more than 1,000 years before Christ.

A strawberry plant grown in Iowa said to bear twice a year, sold for $50,000.

Linseed is the nearest approach to milk in composition of any natural vegetable food.

As a rule, the more brilliant the color of a flower, the less likely it is to be scented.

Florida, of all the states, has the most water within its boundaries, 4,440 square miles.

The yearly consumption of candy in the United States is close to 2,000,000,000 pounds.

Buenos Aires, the capital of Argentina, is the largest city lying south of the equator.

It is asserted that plate glass will make a more durable monument than the hardest granite.

The first three-story building in Hong-Kong was erected and owned by a professional beggar.

Electric light poles all over the country are being damaged by blind ants and Carpenter bees.

Texas, the greatest pecan nut producing area in the world, has about one-third yield this year.

The highest percentage of child labor in the United States is employed in the silk industry.

The future army of Japan will have 85 regiments of infantry and six independent battalions.

For centuries the primrose has been esteemed an unlucky flower among the English country folk.

Although rich in minerals Spain has comparatively few industries and only 10,000 miles of railway.

There are altogether 75 pyramids of different sizes in Egypt, one at least being originally 481 feet high.

Iron mining was an important industry in Sweden at least 200 years before Columbus discovered America.

More perfume was consumed at the funeral of Emperor Nero's wife than was sent from Arabia in a year.

All sounds, whether high or low, loud or soft, travel at precisely the same rate, about 1,100 feet a second.

A New Hampshire woman boasts of a pair of earrings that has been worn in her family for nearly 100 years.

Twenty-seven thousand women and girls are now enrolled in the public physical cultude classes in London.

A bell dating back to the time of St. Patrick has been found in the ruins of Nendrum abbey, in Ulster, Ireland.

The National Hardware Association of the United Sttes will hold its annual convention at Atlantic City, Oct. 16-17.

Sapphires are very popular for engagement rings in England, following the fashion set by the duchess of York.

While often used as a background for stories, parts of novels and plays, there has never been a novel written about Hawaii.

In Thibet marriage is considered a very difficult and troublesome institution. It only takes place in wealthy families.

In an egg-laying contest in New Zealand a black Orpington broke the world's record by laying 347 eggs in 365 days.

The organs of smell in a vulture and a carrion crow are so keen that they can scent their prey for a distance of 40 miles.

The first railway tickets were made in 1836 by Thomas Edmonston, a station master on a line in the north of England.

Bubonic plague is a disease of hot climates and has never in modern times been a serious sanitary problem in cold countries.

Among the feminine crowned heads of Europe the queen of the Belgians is the most ardent and accomplished sportswoman.

In the days of Queen Elizabeth ladies wore wonderfully decorated leather thimbles, which covered the whole finger, as ornaments.

The late sultan of Turkey had a bedstead made entirely of silver, and hung with rich oriental curtains heavily embroidered with gold.

It is said that for communicating with the inhabitants of Mars a flag as large as Ireland and a pole 500 miles long would be necessary.

The pearl fishing season in Ceylon only lasts 22 days, and during that period as many as 15,000,000 oysters are brought to the surface.

The University of California has established a record for American educational institutions by graduating 2,218 students in one day.

Slaughtering and meat packing is the largest manufacturing industry in Iowa, measured by production and by value of materials consumed.

In Japan is a settlement where the wives support the husbands and children and are the acknowledged heads of the family. The men keep house.

Sugarcane was first cultivated in the United States about the year 1751, near the present site of New Orleans by Jesuits from San Domingo.

HOUSEHOLD and CHILDREN

FILL UP YOUR PLATE

BY MARTHA HOLDEN

THERE are dinners and dinners. There are simple dinners and sumptuous repasts. There are dinners snatched at the quick lunch counters of stuffy restaurants and dinners served in courses accompanied by the melody furnished by an orchestra hidden behind palm embankments. But of all the dinners there is no dinner that can compare with the farm dinner. There you are compelled to fill up your plate and when it is empty to fill it up again.

Aunt Martha was recently a guest at a farmer's family at dinner. There was everything on the table from wonderful fried chicken to preserves and jellies. There was cake, and pie too, besides golden peaches from the orchard. There were potatoes galore and still more potatoes. There were roasting ears, sweet and nice, right from the garden.

It was a dinner wonderful from the culinary standpoint but still more wonderful from the standpoint of comfort. No one felt ill at ease as in a hotel when some pompous waiter moves stealthily behind you, and you wonder whether you are shocking him by using the wrong fork or spoon.

No matter how sumptuous a banquet you attend at a hotel it is seldom that you come away with the feeling that you can't eat any more. A good ham sandwich would be welcomed by many of those attending a banquet immediately afterwards. But when you get up from a big farm dinner there isn't room for even another crumb of bread.

Farmers are not satisfied with their lot these days. Wheat prices are too low. Labor is scarce. Work is hard. There are the hogs to feed, the cows to milk, the horses to curry, the fields to plow, the oats to cut, the corn to cultivate. The day begins at sunrise and ends at sunset. Eight hours is often considered a day's labor instead of a full day's work. The farmer thinks his friend the city has life too easy while his is too hard. He longs for the day and there comes the day when he sells out and moves to the city. After that comes disillusionment.

There is one thing the farmer can do and that is eat. He can eat to his heart's content. He doesn't have to exchange precious money for everything he puts on the table. There are apples in the orchard which furnish apple dumplings on the plate; watermelon in the cornfield for the supper table; grape vines on the arbor to furnish breakfast fruit and jelly; chickens in the barnyard to fill up Sunday guests; hogs in the pen for the bacon and ham on the table; vegetables in the garden for side dishes in the dining room.

Times may be hard, money be scarce, but there is no grocery proprietor to hound him with a big bill. In the city when a man is out of work and can find no job, sometimes he has to go hungry. Every cent must be saved, and, of course, the grocery bill is reduced as much as possible. But the farmer can always eat for he grows what he wants to eat.

We are not trying to make you believe that farm life and work is ideal, for it isn't. But city life isn't ideal either. The city man may make big wages. His pay envelope may bulge on Saturday night as he flourishes it in the face of his farmer friend in order to make the latter envy him, but the city man isn't always sure that he is going to get that envelope on Saturday night. He may be ill several days and when payday comes the envelope shows signs of shrinkage.

If you are a farmer don't give up right away. Stick to the farm for a little while. Conditions will change. They cannot always be the same. Remember the business depression of a few years ago. Remember the thousands of jobless in the cities and towns and the smokeless factory chimneys. There are plenty of jobs now, and the factories are humming with industry, but that doesn't mean that there will always be plenty of jobs.

Everyone has to eat to live. The farm furnishes the food. It is essential and there is always a demand for something that is essential. Farmers don't have to worry about eating. They can always fill up their plates while city folks are worrying whether the grocer will carry them through until money is forthcoming.

When a farmer's wife who is hostess at a Sunday dinner says, "Fill up your plate," she means it. When a city dweller's wife, also a hostess, says the same thing often she doesn't mean it, but says so simply to be polite. She knows what it costs to fill up your plates when all the food comes from the grocery store and butcher shop.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

Happiness is the feeling that we experience when we are too busy to be miserable.—Tom Masson.

FARMERS THINKING.

I have been a reader of this paper for a long time and I begin to think of leaving the farm. I thought you were our friend but we began to elect men to office. You don't seem to be glad that our farmers are being elected.

Be fair to the farmers and workers. It looks to me as if 80 per cent of the people of the good old United States have the right to put in some others. The farmers have been asleep for 18 years but they are waking up. They do not feel as if they were radicals one bit. They feel as free voters who don't have to take orders from a boss.

I was raised by Republican parents not learn to vote for the man and not the party. Down here in Texas we are thinking the same as they do in Minnesota and are learning to do our own thinking. We are friendly to all who are friendly to us. We have men watching all laws that are made and all the men who vote for those laws.—D. G. C., Mt. Vernon, Texas.

VALUE OF SCHOOLS.

Just a few words to pacify the taxpayer in regard to the money he puts into the schools. We know that it takes a lot of money to run the schools. Every year appropriations for school purposes grow larger. Steadily, the proportion of the tax money devoted to educational purposes increases. Sometimes it seems as if the schools were getting to be a real burden to the taxpayers.

And always the demand for better schools, and for money to make better schools, goes on. The schools are never good enough, it seems; always there is something more to do, something lacking the children ought to have.

Some people, when they think about the schools at all, think only of the cost of them. They hear or read about the millions of dollars spent for public education; they listen to the demands for larger appropriations, for better pay for teachers, for longer terms, for new equipment, and wonder if the towns are not going to bankrupt the country. When they so wonder they forget the biggest fact that is to be remembered in connection with the training of our children. The fact is that knowledge is wealth and that the spending of money to acquire knowledge has never yet made a town poor.

To refuse to educate their children is to make nations and states and communities poor. It will make any city, or any district poor, no matter what its natural wealth may be.

To the school the community gives its dollars and its thought, the child puts his time and his energy. Out of the school the community draws for a dividend security and peace and progress and happiness, the child draws the knowledge that will enable him to live well and to work efficiently. No money spent by a community returns such large dividends, no time spent by a child is so well paid for. The child gets bigger pay for going to school than he could get for anything else he could do.

The community gets bigger pay for building schools and keeping the children in them than it could get for anything else it could do. Only through more general education and a better adaptation of education to life may rural communities hope to increase their wealth. I wish to remind you that you are more truly robbing your child by depriving him of a chance to get an education than you would be if you slipped the knife out of his pocket while he slept, it is reminding you of a fact that can be demonstrated by statistics. For education means opportunity and when you rob the child of opportunity, you rob him of his most priceless possession. Your community must have a good school. It cannot be a good community without it. It is the communities with good schools that invite new people to come to them, that keep the people already in them contented, that progress and prosper and raise up boys and girls who do things to make the community proud of them.

Some few boys and girls who have been denied the chance to go to school attain to great success in life. They are the exceptions. The rule is that the more schooling any group of men or women has had the greater will that group's earning capacity be and the higher its standing in the world. It is a rule that holds true with any group of considerable size.

When you are keeping your children out of school you are doing the thing most likely to make them failures in life. You may not so intend it; you may not even believe it to be so; but the fact that you are doing it remains just the same.

Let us do all we can to provide a good school for the children and keep them in it. It is their right.—Larkin Parks.

HABITS OF EAGLES

When I was a child my parents moved to North Bass Island in Lake Erie. At that time a pair of eagles nested there, and as I lived on the island over 30 years I know something of their habits. The same pair were still there when I moved away and may be there yet, for all I know.

They raised two young eagles each year, adding to the nest each Spring. They never picked the branches from the ground but broke them from standing trees. The eagles did no harm, living on nothing but fish. Others could not nest on the island, even their own young had to leave after the first year. If the male had too hard a battle with invading eagles his mate would help and that settled it.

About three times in the 30 years the young did get some young ducks swimming along the shore, but the old birds lived on fish which they caught themselves. It takes two or three years for the young to get the white head and tail. Eagles do not eat dead cows, and anyone who says they do is not telling the truth.—O. D. T., Tenn.

LIVED FRONTIER LIFE

Letter from Oldtimer reminds me that I, too, can tell a story of the past. I was born in 1841, six years before Oldtimer, and can certify to the same experiences as he. I used the same old-fashioned farm tools and saw the same things used around the house. When eight and nine years old I wound bobbins for my mother to weave into cloth.

My parents moved from their home on the St. John river to Ontario in 1850, and from there to Minnesota in 1855. In 1862 I enlisted in a Minnesota regiment at Lincoln's call, and returned home in 1865. I went through the usual experiences of persons living on a frontier and was married in 1881 at the age of 40.

I can't remember the first year I read the Blade, but it was soon after returning from the Civil war. Nasby was writing letters then. We have taken it ever since with the exception of two or three years.—A. M. of Calif.

Name and Address

Ohio Linen Finish Stationery for the whole family—father, mother and children. Box of envelopes with double sheets to match, with your name and address in blue ink, only $1.00. Most wonderful value. Write for free samples. Address Westlake Stationery Co., 120 North Erie, Toledo, Ohio.

Jimmy's Letters

Dear Cousins:

I told you I would tell you some more about my vacation when Papa and Mamma got through arguing about it. I guess this is about the right time cause this morning Papa had to go to work early as his boss was coming back from his vacation and Mamma was so busy planning about going downtown for a new Fall hat she didn't have nothing much to say.

One of the best things about our vacation was the dinner we ate, especially the one in the country on Sunday. I got a seat next to my aunt and far away from Mamma so she couldn't get no close view of my plate to watch what I put on it. A whole lot of us set down to the table but there was more food on the table than people around it so I didn't worry none about getting enough.

I didn't eat only one slice of bread and butter cause I can get that any day but I did eat a lot of fried chicken. Then they was pickles and pickles and preserves and preserves. They was both pie and cake which is never done in my home. I took a little cake and Mamma saw me but didn't say a word. I passed up the pie so she could see and not become suspicious. But when it came around to my place again I took some and had it half eaten before she found out and then she couldn't say nothing cause there was so many relatives at the table and they weren't hers but father's, and she didn't feel so free to make smart remarks.

I found out that they grow more potatoes than anything else in the country and have to find a way to get rid of them. They surely found one way that was good. It was by cooking them and putting them on the table. They was sweet potatoes and mashed potatoes and I couldn't see why that was, being raised in the city where potatoes cost money. Then I was almost knocked dead when someone passed potato salad. Just think of it. Three kinds of potatoes at one meal.

After I had ate all three kinds Mamma said I would be so full of starch I couldn't bend over but she was wrong cause I did turn a somersault after dinner and got bawled out cause my suit got dirty.—Jimmy.

Mixing With Martha

Green Tomato Pie.

Line a deep plate with paste and slice thin slices of green tomatoes after they are peeled until the plate is full; slice a small lemon, one large cupful of brown sugar, bits of butter and sift a little flour over the top as they are very juicy. Cover and bake the sauce as an apple pie.

Fish Salad With Cucumber.

One cup flaked cold fish, one tablespoonful made mustard, one tablespoonful grated cheese, one cupful cold diced potatoes, one cucumber, one tablespoonful tarragon vinegar, one tablespoonful salad oil, cress or lettuce, salt and paprika. Mix together the mustard, vinegar, oil and cheese and season with salt and pepper. Combine the fish, potatoes and the dressing. Arrange in a nest of cress and shredded lettuce and surround with sliced cucumbers that have been marinated in French dressing, and chill well before serving. If liked, a little mayonnaise may be used instead of dressing given, and can be flavored with a little anchovy essence and cheese if liked.

Sour Cream Cookies

Two cups sea sugar, one-half cup butter, one-half cup shortening, pinch salt, two eggs, one cup sour milk, level teaspoonful soda, one teaspoonful baking powder, flour thick enough to drop; lemon flavoring, one teaspoonful, and vanilla flavoring, one teaspoonful. Roll thin and bake in a quick oven.

Cold Catsup

Use one peck of ripe tomatoes chopped and drained; two chopped onions, two cups of ground or grated horse radish, one cup of sugar, one-half cup of salt and one and one-half pints of vinegar. Mix well. Put in stone jars and cover with a plate or seal in can. No cooking.

Tomato Chicken Salad.

Remove the skin from large ripe tomatoes by dipping the tomatoes into boiling water in a cheesecloth bag, then plunging into cold water; the loosened skins may now be taken off with the fingers. Scoop out the insides of each tomato so as to leave a generous cavity. Fill the cavity with mixed equal proportions of finely-chopped chicken (canned boned chicken will do) and celery, moistened with mayonnaise dressing. Top the tomatoes with a stuffed olive, chill and serve on tender lettuce leaves. If desired, tuna fish and celery in equal proportions may be used instead of the chicken.

Quick Chocolate Dessert.

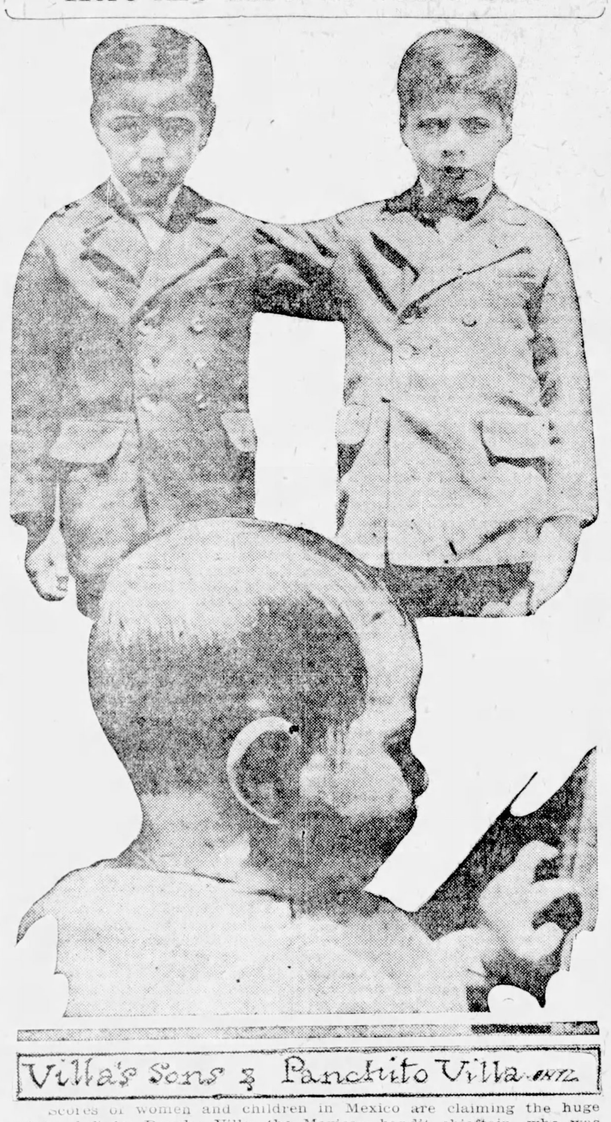
Blend well in the top of a double boiler 1 cup of sugar, ¾ of a cup of flour and 3 tablespoonfuls of dry cocoa powder. Put the pan into the lower part of the boiler (containing rapidly boiling water) and add, gradually, 2 cups of boiling water to this dry mixture. Stir till thick, then remove from fire and add a pinch of salt and 1 teaspoonful of vanilla. Turn the mixture into a pudding dish and, when cold, serve with cream—either whipped or plan.

A Stairway Closet

In the small house, not built on the central hall plan, the problem of finding a place to hang wraps as one enters confronts the home owner. Too often they are thrown over the backs of chairs and couches. A stairway closet installed in the wall on the landing solves the problem. Although it must necessarily be of shallow depth, sufficient room is given within its double doorsto hang coats and hats and to place umbrellas. Two small drawers below are excellent receptacles for rubbers. If the doors are provided with mirrors, the closet will be especially attractive.

The height of this closet may be six feet, width two and one-half feet and depth five inches. The closet is built flat with the wall, plaster and laths being left out in this space.

Here Are Three of Villa's Sons



Scores of women and children in Mexico are claiming the huge estates left by Pancho Villa, the Mexican bandit chieftain, who was recently shot to death from ambush. These are the three favorite sons of the bandit. The older boys are 14 and 12, respectively, while Panchito Villa, the baby, is said to look exactly like his notorious father and at times to show the same violent temper. Villa wanted to be a lawyer.

BOYS AND GIRLS

In every part and corner of our life, to lose one's self is to be a gainer, to forget one's self is to be happy.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

FUEL ECONOMY

In bringing up a new subject I think we should say something about economy. West Virginia lies in a mountainous region and there are fine places on the larger streams for waterpower. On New river, where the current is swift, you can look everywhere and see black coal smoke rolling out. The work could easily be done with the water that slips down the stony trail. Think of the fuel that could be saved annually.

Coal is not as cheap as water. Some day coal will be scarce. Then how will we operate our great factories? Oil will not last forever. Some scientist may discover new and greater power, but let us not take such chances.

I wonder when the American people will wake up and think about this question. Let us discuss it. We must keep this country on its feet. The people who are heading the nation and states will not be there always and it will be up to us to do the best we can. I don't mean it will be up to me to be a big cheese, but the young folks of today will be America of the future.

I may do well to be an ox-driver, but if so I want to do it well. Subjects are plentiful, not scarce.—Cecil M. of W. Va.

INDIAN LOVE STORY

A beautiful Indian girl once dwelt in the pine forests. Her voice was like rippling waters, her beauty like the rising sun. From near and far came warriors to see the fair face of this maiden. She smiled on them all and they named her Smiling Moon.

Now there lived on the great lake a Wyandot chief. He was young and bold. No warrior was as great as Tarhe. Smiling Moon cast a spell on his heart. He came many times to woo her and make her his wife, but Smiling Moon said, "Go, do great deeds and come again."

Tarhe searched the East and West. He brought her strange gifts from strange lands. She said, "Go and slay my enemies." Tarhe went forth in his war paint and killed the braves who named her Smiling Moon.

He returned to her and she said: "Run swifter than the deer, be more cunning than the beaver, dive deeper than the loon."

Tarhe passed once more to the island where dwelt Smiling Moon. The ice was thick, the snow was deep. Smiling Moon turned not from her fire as she said, "The chief is a great warrior, but Smiling Moon is not easily won. It is cold. Change Winter into Summer and then Smiling Moon will love him."

Tarhe cried in a loud voice to the spirit, "Make me a master."

A voice out of the forest answered, "Tarhe, great warrior, wise chief, waste not your time. Go back to your wigwam."

Tarhe, unheeding, cried, "Tarhe wins or dies. Make him a master so that he may drive the ice northward."

Stormed the wild tempest, thundered the rivers of ice; chill blew the north wind, the cold north wind against the mild south wind; snow spirits and hail spirits fled before the warm rain drops; the white mountain melted, and lo! it was Summer.

On the mountain top Tarhe waited for his bride, never wearying, always faithful, he watched many years. There he turned to stone. There he stands today, the stone of ages. And Smiling Moon, changed by the Great Spirit into the night wind, forever wails her lament at dusk through the forest trees and moans over the mountain tops.—Ramah Carpenter of W. Va.

SCHOOL ENTHUSIAST

It will soon be time to start to school and I am glad. How many cousins like school? I would go every day if I could, but it is impossible, as I am often sick. It is one mile to school and rather muddy in the Winter months.

I taught school a little last Winter and also teach Sunday school when the regular teacher isn't there. I think the flapper question is settled. We should begin to write about something else.

Whistling Lyd, where are you this fine day? Come again and teach the cousins some of your whistling tunes.—Just Bobby from W. Va.

SEES SCENERY

Have you just a small corner in your department for a lonely little girl? I am just one of the lonely ones coming to you for friendship, for you seem to have such a happy circle that I have had a longing for some time to join you. I have only been in this town a short time; my home used to be in the West until after my father died, and then mother and I came back East. After father died we traveled with a show for a while, but had to quit so I could go to school. We haven't any home of our own, but just now mother is keeping house for a man here.

While traveling with the show we went through several of the western states and such beautiful scenery can be seen in the West. There is no use for me to try and describe it for I couldn't give it justice.

Laurelville, O., my home, is situated in a little valley surrounded by hills; it is a beautiful little place, and you can see the hills in the distance, surmounted by the forest of sturdy oaks that have defied the storms of ages, and still are standing tall and noble as if they were going to defy the coming generation the same.—Edith Merle Kendall, Ohio.

Imperceptible Darning

Save all the threads pulled in straightening the edge of the new tablecloth and put them away in your embroidery cotton boot. Then when the linen gets to the mending stage these threads can be used for darning with a far better result than when darning linen with a cotton thread.

CARE OF EYEBROWS

Eyes must be beautiful in shape and color, but if they are not shaded with lovely thick lashes and framed with perfectly arched brows the effect of their beauty is minimized.

The fashion of plucked or shaped eyebrows has passed, and no longer do pretty faces look like painted eggs of childhood days. Only one woman in a hundred looks well with eyebrows too fine. Large eyes especially need a certain amount of shadowing to bring out their full beauty.

According to beauty authorities the perfect eyebrow is shaped like a swallow's wing, with a long sweeping line. Nothing gives more expression to a face than eyebrows, and they are also said to indicate character.

The hair of the brows should be short and thick but not coarse. It should be trained to lie in the right direction, and for this purpose one may buy a fine soft brush of camel's hair made expressly for the eyebrows.

Straight brows may be curved by brushing them upward from the nose and outward to the line of the hair.

There are some women whose eyes require rather thick brows and these may be prevented from becoming bushy by daily care. The hair should be pinched together to form a graceful arch and kept in place with a bit of vaseline or occasionally a little brilliantine, taking care that it does not get into the eye.

For thin lashes nothing is better than an application of vaseline or castor oil. This is put on with a tiny brush. Always be careful about not allowing anything to get into the eye itself.

If women find it necessary to darken the grows and lashes they must be sure to use only safe and harmless preparations and never neglect to wash them off each night.

After this the eyes may be bathed in a solution of boracic acid. This not only cleanses the eyes but strengthens and refreshes them so that by continual use one avoids tired looking eyes.

Chat With Cousins

School days are here again. All over the country in rural districts, town and city boys and girls are tramping every morning toward some school. They are being educated so that when they are grown up they can take the places of those who are now carrying the load. Education is necessary if one wishes to get along in this world. Education lifts one to a place from where he can obtain a broader view of life. So often the boys and girls of school age regard school life as a drudgery. But it is never drudgery like the drudgery that must be endured by the one who never went to school when a youth or who did not go long enough. You cannot get anywhere without an education. You boys and girls who do not like school must not give up for if you do you will live to repent it. Many are the men and women nowadays who often express the wish that they had gone to school and learned something when they were young. They know what they have missed and are sorry when it is too late. Laws are more strict now and few young people can escape school. This is a good thing. Education won't harm anyone. So when you see those boys and girls trudging to school remember that it is the best thing that could happen to them.

In faroff Japan, the land of cherry blossoms, a terrible calamity has taken place. Earthquakes, fire, water and wind has taken an awful toll of human lives. Little houses and great palaces have fallen, crumbled into ruins. The work of man has been torn asunder, a nation has been made sad, death and destruction have reigned. Man is but a small speck in this world after all. He builds huge buildings, he constructs great cities but the elements, aroused to fury, can wreck everything in a few hours. When you stop to view with pride the achievements of man in conquering the land, the water and the air, remember that there is something greater than man that can wreck everything man has created. Buildings and palaces, man-made, are not everlasting. But land and sea, created by God, remain forever.

America has a generous heart. Abroad we have been accused of being a nation of money-grabbers whose god is glittering gold. Our coffers are filled with the precious metal, millionaires crowd our cities, we roll in wealth. But in time of disaster such as the one in Japan, where half a million souls were swept into eternity during the great earthquake, the gold of America, the wealth of America and the generous heart of America combine to pour great rivers of dollars into the stricken land to relieve the suffering and the homeless. We may be in pursuit of the dollar, but we always give that same dollar away when we hear the calls of the hungry victims of some great disaster.

A. W. Fitzgerald of Tennessee longs to hear from some of his schoolmates of 50 years ago in Sullivan county. Many of them are far away in other parts of the country and others have passed from this world forever, but he hopes that a few will see this request and write.

Aunt Martha was glad to hear from C. T. of Pa. about how he liked this paper. C. T. is over 80 years old and still takes an interest in life. That much we could see from his letter.

The stream of letters coming to Aunt Martha's desk the last few days dwindled to a mere trickle. Probably it is because of vacations. Aunt Martha just returned from one week of hers to hurry and write enough to fill up the page while she took her second week. She was very busy so she excuses those who haven't written because of being too busy. Vacation time will soon be over and then the pencils and pens will grind away merrily again.

We always thought the ice man had the ideal job in Summer, but maybe it's a wrong thought. We saw one ice man wipe the perspiration from his forehead the other day and he didn't look any cooler than anyone.

Syrups for Canning Fruits

Thin syrup (about 30 per cent solution); two cups of sugar and four cups of water. This syrup may be used for such fruits as apples, pears, raspberries and other sweet berries, when a rich product is not desired.

Medium syrup (about 40 per cent solution): Two and one-half cups of sugar and four cups of water. This syrup may be used for such fruits as sweet plums, blackberries and sweet cherries.

Thick syrup (about 55 per cent solution): Five cups of sugar and four cups of water. This syrup may be used for such fruits as peaches, cherries and pineapples when a sweet product is desired.

A still thicker syrup may be desirable for rhubarb, gooseberries, currants, sour cherries and other very sour fruits. Such a syrup may be made by boiling thick syrup until it begins to spin a thread, instead of using it when the sugar has just dissolved.

POETS' CORNER

Jane

BY CAPT. JACK CRAWFORD.

Come, mother, put your knittin' down; you've done enough tonight;
It isn't good for them old eyes to work by candlelight.
They ain't as flashy as they was some thirty years ago,
When at the old red meetin' house I first became your beau.
The big pertracted meetin' was a-runnin' at the time,
An' Preacher Giles' sermons jist a-making sinners climb;
The mourners' benches wouldn't hold the crowds that forward went
To seek salvation from the Lord and o'er their sins lament.

Up in the "amen corner" you would always take your seat,
An' jine in with the singin' in a voice so master sweet
That of'entimes I've shet my eyes, and half imagined you
War act-ally an angel sent to help the meetin' through.
I vum, but how "Amaz'n' Grace" a-rollin' from your lips
Would make me feel like I war 'witched, el'ar to the fingertips.
An' "Sinner Turn, Why Will Ye Die," you sung so feelin'ly,
I swow, it made me think you sung especially at me.

I reckon for a dozen nights I sot back near the door,
An' when the benediction come, I'd sweat from every pore
Because I had determined fur to offer you my arm,
An' ax if I might see you home, across your father's farm;
But when I'd take my place in line outside the little church,
An' see you comin' through the door, my heart'd give a lurch,
An' thar I'd stand dumb as a fool, an' swaller at the chokes,
Till you war halfway down the lane along with all your folks.

I swan to goodness, mother, if it doesn't make me laugh,
To think o' me a-standin' thar, a great big bashful calf,
Without a spark o' courage fur to make a move, although
I didn't think you'd sack me, fur you had no other beau.
But one night, I remember, I war sittin' in the rear,
When Cyrus Hawkins nudged my arm, an whispered in my ear,
"Just watch me w'en the meetin's out an' you will see a sight—
I'm goin' to ax Jane Hall if I can beau her home tonight!"

Jemima crickets! But them words jist cut me like a dart,
An' it war all that I could do to swaller down my heart;
An', then an' there I silent vowed that I would be a lout
To let that slouchy, freckled fool step in an' cut me out.
So when the old doxology were bein' sung, I crep'
Outside ahead of all the rest an' stood upon the step,
An' when I staggered up to you, a-wobblin' in the knees,
You tuk my arm an' off we went as cozy as you please.

Do you remember, mother, how I never spoke a word
Till we war nearly half-way home? I swow it was absurd—
But then I'd never had a gal hitched to me that-a-way,
And I'll be blest if I could think of anything to say.
'Twar you as broke the solitude, an' tried to start the talk,
Observin' 'twar a lovely night, an' splendid for a walk,
An' if my memory serves me right, my 'turnal bashfulness
Candensed my answer to a sort o' whispered, half-skeered "Yes."

Well, mother, 'twar a funny start, but bless the Lord above,—
It ended in a double case of unresistful love—
When we got more acquainted I expect I talked as good
As any love-sick country boy in our whole neighborhood.
An' after the revival broke I didn't attend no more
An' wait for you, proud as a king, outside the church's door;
But then that didn't break us off, not by a piagey sight,
Because I went a courtin' you most every Sunday night.

An' mother, do you mind that blessed day in early Spring,
When the bees began to hum around an' birds begun to sing
I found you in the pastur' lot a milkin' an' I told
The story of the burnin' love that in my bosom rolled.
Jee-whiz! but how the milk did fly; you squeezed so 'tarnal hard
The heifer kicked the bucket nearly half acrost the yard!
An' when I fetched it back again an' walk you by the hand,
Your look made me the happiest man in all this Yankee land.
For thirty years we have jogged along the rugged road of life,
An' mother, you have bin to me a true and noble wife—
Our old revival meetin' love haint flickered out a bit,
An' though we're gettin' old an' grey, we're them same lovers yit.
Your kisses now are just as sweet, an' full of heavenly dew,
As them you give me at the gate when I was courtin' you;
An' we will still be lovers when I clasp you to my breast,
"Whar' the wicked cease from troublin', an' the weary are at rest."

Helpful Hints for Hustling Housewives

The proportions for fruit butters are the same as for marmalades.

When making tarts containing juicy fruits, mix a little cornstarch with the sugar before adding it to the fruit. This will thicken the juice just enough to prevent its running over.

Before sending for a plumber to clean the stopped-up sink, try putting lumps of washing soda over the drain and pouring boiling water over them.

Cold water is better for floor scrubbing than warm, as it will dry quickly and not sink into the boards causing them to rot.

A pencil sharpener is a convenience in the kitchen. It saves looking for a knife and sweeping up the shavings.

Keep the brown sugar in a cool damp place and it will not harden.

The flavor and crispness of poultry will be lost if covered while roasting.

For a change, grate a cupful of pineapple into your next waffle batter. It's mighty good.

Rinse tumblers that have been used for milk in cold water. Then wash as usual and the glass will not have a clouded appearance.

Keep your kitchen equipment in shape. Wornout tools and an insufficient supply of utensils make housework much harder than it need be.

Let the Children Paint

Children like to paint. Many mothers dislike to have their children use water colors because they soil their dresses and handkerchiefs as well as hands. If the child is fond of painting he should be permitted to do it. Mother can provide him with a newspaper and let him experiment until he cuts a pattern for an apron, then give him a piece of cambric, muslin, gingham, percale or satine and let him cut and make a painting apron. This he may don at painting time, and thus protect other clothing.

POETS' CORNER

Only One Daisy Left

BY ANITA OWEN.

Treasured within my mem'ry
Are thoughts of a Summer's day,
When you and I first met, love,
With hearts so light and gay;
A fragrant "sweet bunch of daisies"
You "brought from the dell" for me,
And one little flow'r I've always kept,
A token of love from them.

Chorus.

Dear faded daisy,
Once so fair to see,
Tho' old and withered,
Still you're dear to me;
Long years I've kept you
Near my heart bereft,
Dear faded flower,
Only one daisy left.

One little faded daisy,
You're all that is left to me,
Calling to mind fond mem'ries,
When you were fair to see.
Close to my heart I've kept you
Thro' many long years of strife,
Tho' only a little faded flow'r
I'll cherish you all my life.

When the Leaves Begin to Turn

When the leaves begin to turn,
And the Summer days have passed,
When the roses droop and die,
Killed by Winter's chilling blast,
Then the heart is ofttimes sad
When in thought I'm o'er the sea,
But I know he will return—
My love who loves but me.
Tra-la-la, tra-la-la, now my song shall ever be,
Oh! waft from o'er the sea,
My love who loves but me.
Tra-la-la, tra-la-la, now my song shall ever be,
Oh! bring him safe to me.

Ah—when the leaves begin to turn,
And the Summer days have passed,
When the roses droop and die,
Killed by Winter's chilling blast,
Then the heart is ofttimes sad
When in thought I'm o'er the sea,
But I know he will return—
My love who loves but me.
Oh! what would this life be
Should hope new forsake me?
Surely he'll return to me—
My love who loves, who loves but me.
No, it shall not grieve me,
He will not deceive me,
Deceive me, my love who loves but me,
My love who loves but me.

Sweet Sabbath Bells

BY FRANK M. DAVIS.

Sweet the music of the Sabbath bells,
Stealing o'er the quiet air,
Floating o'er the world in tuneful notes,
Calling to the house of prayer.

Chorus.

Chime on, chime on, sweet Sabbath bells;
Chime on, chime on, chime on,
Chime on, sweet Sabbath bells,
Chime on.

Sweet the music of the Sabbath bells,
As they to the world proclaim,
"Whosoever will, may find sweet rest
Through the blessed Savior's name."

Sweet the music of the Sabbath bells;
Let it echo earth around,
Till the nations now in darkness hear
And shall know the gospel sound.

Our Last Goodbye

BY VIOLET E. KING.

In the dreamy hour of twilight,
All is hushed in silence sweet,
Save the low and gentle murmur
Of the songs the winds repeat,
While the silver moon is beaming
In the starry vault on high,
Comes to me a tender mem'ry,
Of our last and fond goodbye.

Chorus.

When at last beyond the portal,
Where no twilight shadows lie,
We again shall be united,
In the golden by and by.

Now my heart is sad and lonely,
As I think of days gone o'er,
When we wandered by the river,
On the green and quiet shore.
But those happy hours have vanished,
Oh! how quickly did they fly!
And tonight I'm only dreaming
Of our fond and last goodbye.

'Tis the dreary hour of twilight,
And I'm thinking with regret
Of the one so loved and cherished,
Whom I never can forget.
And at last beyond the portal,
Where no twilight shadows lie,
We again shall be united
In the golden by and by.

Home Again

BY MARSHALL S. PIKE.

Home again, home again,
From a foreign shore,
And oh! it fills my soul with joy,
To meet my friends once more.
Here I dropped the parting tear,
To cross the ocean's foam,
But now I'm once again with those,
Who kindly greet me home.

Chorus.

Home again, home again,
From a foreign shore,
And oh! it fills my soul with joy,
To meet my friends once more.

Happy hearts, happy hearts,
With mine have laughed in glee,
But oh! the friends I loved in youth
Seem happier to me;
And if my guide should be the fate
Which bids me longer roam,
But death alone can break the tie
That binds my heart to home.

Music sweet, music soft,
Lingers round the place,
And oh! I feel the childhood charm,
That time cannot efface;
Then give me but my homestead roof,
I'll ask no palace dome,
For I can live a happy life
With those I love at home.

HELP FOR GIRLS WHO WORK

Mrs. Lodic Tells How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Helped Her

Tyrone, Pa.—"A friend told my husband how Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had helped his wife, so my husband bought me a bottle because I was so run-down, had a nervous weakness, no strength in my body and pains in my left side so bad that I could hardly do my work. Before I was married I used to work in the factory, and I had pains just the same then as I have had since I have done my housework. I would not be without a bottle in the house now. It has stopped the pains all right and I have found out that it is a wonderful body builder, as it has made me well and strong. It is going to be the 'old reliable' with me hereafter, and I am always willing to tell other women how it has helped me. You can use this letter as you wish as I can honestly say that my words are true."—Mrs. M. LODIC, R.F.D. No. 4, Box 40, Tyrone, Pa.

Letters like this bring out the merit of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. They tell of the relief from such pains and ailments after taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

IN THE DAYS OF POOR RICHARD

By IRVING BACHELLER

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Continued From Last Week

She knelt before the old scout and kissed his knees and could not speak for the fullness of her heart. Solomon bent over and took the sleeping lad from her arms and held him against his breast.

"Don't feel bad. We're a-goin' to take keer o' you," said Solomon. "Ayes, sir, we be! They ain't nobody goin' to harm ye—nobody at all."

There was a note of tenderness in the voice of the man as he felt the rim of the little lad with his big thumb and finger.

"Do ye know what they done with Bill?" the woman asked soon in a pleading voice.

The scout swallowed as his brain began to work on the problem in hand.

"Bill broke loose an' got erway. He's gone," Solomon answered in a sad voice.

"Did they torture him?"

"What they done I couldn't jes' tell ye. But they kin't do no more to him. He's gone."

She seemed to sense his meaning and lay crouched upon the ground with her sorrow until Solomon lifted her to her feet and said:

"Look here, little womern, this don't do any good. I'm goin' to spread my blanket under the pines an' I want ye to lay down with yer boy an' git some sleep. We got a long trip tomorrer.

"'Tain't so bad as it might be—ye're kind o' lucky a'ter all is said and done," he remarked as he covered the woman and the child.

The wounded warrior and the old men were not to be found. They had sneaked away into the bush. Jack and Solomon looked about and the latter called but got no answer.

"They're skeered cl'ar down to the toe nails," said Solomon. "They couldn't stan' it here. A lightnin' thrower is a few too many. They'd ruther be nigh a rattlesnake."

The scouts had no sleep that night. They sat down by the trail side leaning against a log and lighted their pipes.

"You 'member Bill Scott?" Solomon whispered.

"Yes. We spent a night in his house."

"He were a mean cuss. Sold rum to the Injuns. I allus tol' him it were wrong but—my God Almighty! —I never 'spected that the fire in the water were a goin' to burn him up sometime. No, sir—I never dreamed he were a-goin' to be punished so —never."

They lay back against the log with their one blanket spread and spent the night in a kind of half sleep. Every little sound was "like a kick in the ribs," as Solomon put it, and drove them "into the look and listen business." The woman was often crying out or the cow and horses getting up to feed.

"My son, go to sleep," said Solomon. "I tell ye there ain't no danger now—not a bit. I don't know much but I know Injuns—plenty."

In spite of his knowledge even Solomon himself could not sleep. A little before daylight they arose and began to stir about.

"I was badly burned by that fire," Jack whispered.

"Inside!" Solomon answered. "So was I. My soul were a-sweatin' all night."

The morning was chilly. They gathered birch bark and dry pine and soon had a fire going. Solomon stole over to the thicket where the woman and child were lying and returned in a moment.

"They're sound asleep," he said in a low tone. "We'll let 'em alone."

He began to make tea and got out the last of their bread and dried meat and bacon. He was frying the latter when he said:

"That 'ere is a mighty likely womern."

He turned the bacon with his fork and added:

"Turrible purty when she were young. Allus hated the rum business."

Jack went out on the wild meadow and brought in the cow and milked her, filling a basin and a quart bottle.

Solomon went to the thicket and called:

"Mis' Scott!"

The woman answered.

"Here's a tow'l an' a leetle jug o' soap, Mis' Scott. Ye kin take the boy to the crick an' git washed an' then come to the fire an' eat yer breakfast."

The boy was a handsome, blond lad with blue eyes and a serious manner. His confidence in the protection of his mother was sublime.

"What's yer name?" Solomon asked, looking up at the lad whom he had lifted high in the air.

"Whig Scott," the boy answered timidly with tears in his eyes.

"What! Be ye skeered o' me?"

These words came from the little lad as he began to cry. "No, sir. I ain't skeered. I'm a brave man."

"Courage is the first virtue in which the young are schooled on the frontier," Jack wrote in a letter to his friends at home in which he told of the history of that day. "The words and manner of the boy reminded me of my own childhood.

"Solomon held Whig in his lap and fed him and soon won his confidence. The backs of the horses and the cow were so badly galled they could not be ridden, but we were able to lash the packs over a blanket on one of the horses. We drove the beasts ahead of us. The Indians had timbered the swales here and there so that we were able to pass them with little trouble. Over the worst places I had the boy on my back while Solomon carried 'Mis' Scott' in his arms as if she were a baby. He was very gentle with her. To him, as you know, a woman has been a sacred creature since his wife died. He seemed to regard the boy as a wonderful kind of plaything. At the camping places he spent every moment of his leisure tossing him in the air or rolling on the ground with him.

"One day when the woman sat by the fire crying, the little lad touched her brow with his hand and said:

"'Don't be skeered, mother. I'm brave. I'll take care o' you.'

"Solomon came to where I was breaking some dry sticks for the fire and said laughingly, as he wiped a tear from his cheek with the back of his great right hand:

"'Did ye ever see sech a gol' durn cunnin' leetle cricket in yer born days—ever?'

"Always afterward he referred to the boy as the Little Cricket.

"That would have been a sad journey but for my interest in these reactions on this great son of Pan, with whom I traveled. I think that he has found a thing he has long needed, and I wonder what will come of it.

"When he had discovered, by tracks in the trail, that the Indians who had run away from us were gone south, he had no further fear of being molested.

"'They've gone on to tell what happened on the first o' the high slants an' to warn their folks that the Son o' the Thunder is comin' with lightnin' in his hands. Injuns is like rabbits when the Great Spirit begins to rip 'em up. They kin't stan' it.'"

That afternoon Solomon, with a hook and line and grubs, gathered from rotted stumps, caught many trout in a brook crossing the trail and fried them with slices of salt pork. In the evening they had the best supper of their journey in what he called "The Catamount Tavern." It was an old bark lean-to facing an immense boulder on the shore of a pond. There, one night, some years before, he had killed a catamount. It was in the foot-hills remote from the trail. In a side of the rock was a small bear den or cavern with an overhanging roof which protected it from the weather. On a shelf in the cavern was a round block of pine about two feet in diameter and a foot and a half long. This block was his preserve jar. A number of two-inch auger holes had been bored in its top and filled with jerked venison and dried berries. They had been packed with a cotton wick fastened to a small bar of wood at the bottom of each hole. Then hot deer's fat had been poured in with the meat and berries until the holes were filled within an inch or so of the top. When the fat had hardened a thin layer of melted beeswax sealed up the contents of each hole. Over all wooden plugs had been driven fast.

"They's good vittles in that 'ere block," said Solomon. "'Nough, I guess, to keep a man a week. All he has to do is knock out the plug an' pull the wick an' be happy."

"Going to do any pulling for supper?" Jack queried.

"Nary bit," said Solomon. "Too much food in the woods now. We got to be savin'. Mebbe you er I er both on us 'll be comin' through here in the Winter time skeered o' Injuns an' short o' fodder. Then we'll open the pine jar."

They had fish and tea and milk and that evening as he sat on his blanket before the fire with the little lad in his lap he sang an old rig-a-dig tune and told stories and answered many a query.

Jack wrote in one of his letters that as they fared along, down toward the sown lands of the upper Mohawk, Solomon began to develop talents of which none of his friends had entertained the least suspicion.

"He has had a hard life full of fight and peril like most of us who were born in this New World," the young man wrote. "He reminds me of some of the Old Testament heroes, and is not this land we have traversed like the plains of Mamre? What a gentle creature he might have been if he had had a chance? How long, I wonder, must we be slayers of men? As long, I take it, as there are savages against whom we must defend ourselves."

The next morning they met a company of one of the regiments of General Herkimer who had gone in pursuit of Red Snout and his followers. Learning what had happened to that evil band and its leader the soldiers faced about and escorted Solomon and his party to Oriskany.

CHAPTER XX

The First Fourth of July

Mrs. Scott and her child lived in the family of General Herkimer for a month or so. Settlers remote from towns and villages had abandoned their farms. The Indians had gone into the great north bush perhaps to meet the British army which was said to be coming down from Canada in appalling numbers. Hostilities in the neighborhood of The Long House had ceased. The great Indian highway and its villages were deserted save by young children and a few ancient red men and squaws, too old for travel. Late in June, Jack and Solomon were ordered to report to General Schuyler at Albany.

"We're gettin' shoveled eroun' plenty," Solomon declared. "We'll take the womern an' the boy with us an' paddle down the Mohawk to Albany. They kind o' fell from Heaven into our hands an' we got to look a'ter 'em faithful. Fust ye know ol' Herk'll be movin' eh swallered hull by the British an' the Injuns, like Jonah was by the whale, then what 'ud become of her an' the Leetle Cricket? We got to look a'ter 'em."

"I think my mother would be glad to give them a home," said Jack. "She really needs some help in the house these days."

The Scotts' buildings had been burned by the Indians and their boats destroyed save one large canoe which had happened to be on the south shore of the river out of their reach. In this Jack and Solomon and "Mis' Scott" and the Little Cricket set out with loaded packs in the moon of the new leaf, to use a phrase of the Mohawks, for the city of the Great River. They had a carry at the Wolf Riff and some shorter ones but in the main it was a smooth and delightful journey, between wooded shores, down the long winding lane of the Mohawk. Without fear of the Indians they were able to shoot deer and wild fowl and build a fire on almost any part of the shore. Mrs. Scott insisted on her right to do the cooking. Jack kept a dairy of the trip, some pages of which the historian has read. From them we learn:

"Mrs. Scott has bravely run the gauntlet of her sorrows. Now there is a new look in her face. She is a black-eyed, dark haired, energetic, comely woman of forty with cheeks as red as a ripe strawberry. Solomon calls her 'middle sized' but she seems to be large enough to fill his eye. He shows her great deference and chooses his words with particular care when he speaks to her. Of late he has taken to singing. She and the boy seem to have stirred the depths in him and curious things are coming up to the surface—songs and stories and droll remarks and playful tricks and an unusual amount of laughter. I suppose that it is the spirit of youth in him, stunned by his great sorrow. Now touched by miraculous hands he is coming back to his old self. There can be no doubt of this: the man is ten years younger than when I first knew him even. The Little Cricket has laid hold of his heart. Whig sits between the feet of Solomon in the stern during the day and insists upon sleeping with him at night.

"One morning my old friend was laughing as we stood on the river bank washing ourselves.

"'What are you laughing at?' I asked.

"'That gol durn leetle skeezucks!' he answered. 'He were kickin' all night like a mule fightin' a bumble bee. 'Twere a cold night an' I held him ag'in me to keep the leetle cuss warm.'

"'Hadn't you better let him sleep with his mother?' I asked.

"'Wall, if it takes two to do his sleepin' mebbe I better be the one that suffers. Ain't she a likely womern?'

"Of course I agreed, for it was evident that she was likely, sometime, to make him an excellent wife and the thought of that made me happy."

They had fared along down by the rude forts and villages traveling stealthily at night in tree shadows through "the Tory zone," as the vicinity of Fort Johnson was then called, camping, now and then, in deserted farm houses or putting up at village inns. They arrived in Albany in the morning of July fourth. Setting out from their last camp an hour before daylight they ha dheard the booming of cannon at sunrise. Solomon stopped his paddle and listened.

"B the hide an' horns o' the devil!" he exqclaimed. "I wonder if the British have got down to Albany."

They were alarmed until they hailed a man on the river road and learned that Albany was having a celebration.

"What be they celebratin'?" Solomon asked.

"The Declaration o' Independence," the citizen answered.

"It's a good idee," said Solomon. "When we git thar this 'ere ol' rifle o' mine 'll do some talkin' if it has a chanst."

Church bells were ringing as they neared the city. Its inhabitants were assembled on the river front. The Declaration was read and then General Schuyler made a brief address about the peril coming down from the north. He said that a large force under General Burgoyne was on Lake Champlain and that the British were then holding a council with the Six Nations on the shore of the lake above Crown Point.

"At present we are unprepared to meet this great force but I suppose that help will come and that we shall not be dismayed. The modest man who leads the British army from the north declares in his proclamation that he is 'John Burgoyne, Esq., Lieutenant General of His Majesty's forces in America, Colonel of the Queen's Regiment of Light Dragoons, Governor of Fort William in North Britain, one of the Commons in Parliament and Commander of an Army and Fleet Employed on an Expedition from Canada!' My friends, such is the pride that goeth before a fall. We are an humble, hard-working people. No man among us can boast of a name so lavishly adorned. Our names need only the simple but glorious adornments of firmness, courage and devotion. With those, I verily believe, we shall have an Ally greater than any this world can offer. Let us all kneel where we stand while the Reverend Mr. Munro leads us in prayer to Almighty God for His help and guidance."

It was an impressive hour and that day the same kind of talk was heard in many places. The church led the people. Pulpiteers of inspired vision of which, those days, there were many, spoke with the tongues of men and of angels. A sublime faith in "The Great Ally" began to travel up and down the land.

CHAPTER XXI

The Ambush

Mrs. Scott and her little son were made welcome in the home of John Irons. Jack and Solomon were immediately sent up the river and through the bush to help the force at Ti. In the middle and late days of July, they reported to runners the southward progress of the British. They were ahead of Herkimer's regiment of New York militia on August third when they discovered the ambush—a misfortune for which they were in no way responsible. Herkimer and his force had gone on without them to relieve Fort Schuyler. The two scouts had ridden post to join them. They were afoot half a mile or so ahead of the commander when Jack heard the call of the swamp robin. He hurried toward his friend. Solomon was in a thicket of tamaracks.

"We got to git back quick," said the latter. "I see sign o' an ambush."

They hurried to their command and warned the General. He halted and faced his men about and began a retreat. Jack and Solomon hurried out ahead of them some twenty rods apart. In five minutes Jack heard Solomon's call again. Thoroughly alarmed, he ran in the direction of the sound. The face of the latter had that stern look which came only in a crisis. Deep furrows ran across his brow. His hands were shut tight. There was an expression of anger in his eyes. He swallowed as Jack ceme near.

"It's an ambush sure as hell's ahead," he whispered.

As they were hurrying toward the regiment, he added:

"We got to fight an' ag'in big odds —British an' Injuns. Don't never let yerself be took alive, my son, lessen ye want to die as Scott did. But, mebbe, we kin bu'st the circle."

In half a moment they met Herkimer.

"Git ready to fight," said Solomon. "We're surrounded."

The men were spread out in a half-circle and some hurried orders given, but before they could take a step forward the trap was sprung. "The Red Devils of Brant" were rushing at them through the timber with yells that seemed to shake the tree-tops. The regiment fired and began to advance. Some forty Indians had fallen as they fired. General Herkimer and others were wounded by a volley from the savages.

"Come on, men. Foller me an' use yer bayonets," Solomon shouted. We'll cut our way out."

The Indians ahead had no time to load. Scores of them were run through. Others fled for their lives. But a red host was swarming up from behind and firing into the regiment. Many fell. Many made the mistake of turning to fight back and were overwhelmed and killed or captured. A goodly number had cut their way through with Jack and Solomon and kept going swapping cover as they went. Most of them were wounded in some degree. Jack's right shoulder had been torn by a bullet. Solomon's left hand was broken and bleeding. The savages were almost on their heels, not two hundred yards behind. The old scout rallied his followers in a thicket at the top of a knoll with an open grass meadow between them and their enemies. There they reloaded their rifles and stood awaiting.

"Don't fire—not none o' ye—till I give the word. Jack, you take my rifle. I'm goin' to throw this 'ere bunch o' lightnin'."

Solomon stepped out of the thicket and showed himself when the savages entered the meadow. Then he limped up the trail as if he were bady hurt, in the fashion of a hen partridge when one has come near her brood. In a moment he had dodged behind cover and crept back into the thicket.

There were about two hundred who came running across the flat toward the point where Solomon had disappeared. They yelled like demons and overran the little meadow with astonishing speed.

"Now hold yer fire—hold yer fire till I give ye the word, er we'll all be et up. Keep yer fingers off the triggers now."

He sprang into the open. Astonished, the foremost runners halted while others crowded upon them. The "bunch of lightning" began its curved flight as Solomon leaped behind a tree and shouted "Fire!"

"'Tain't too much to say that the cover flew o' hell right thar at the edge o' the Bloody Meadow that minnit—you hear to me," he used to tell his friends. "The air were full o' bu'sted Injun an' a barrel o' blod an' grease went down into the ground. A dozen er so that wasn't hurt run back ercross the medder like the devil were chasin' 'em all with a red-hot iron. I reckon it'll allus be called the Bloody Medder."

In this retreat Jack had lost so much blood that he had to be carried on a litter. Before night fell they met General Benedict Arnold and a considerable force. After a little rest the tireless Solomon went back into the bush with Arnold and two regiments to find the wounded Herkimer, if possible, and others who might be in need of relief. They met a band of refugees coming in with the body of the General. They reported that the far bush was echoing with the shrieks of tortured captives.

"Beats all what an amount o' sufferin' it takes to start a new nation," Solomon used to say.

Next day Arnold fought his way to the fort, and many of St. Leger's Rangers and their savage allies were slain or captured or broken into little bands and sent flying for their lives into the northern bush. So the siege of Fort Schuyler was raised.

"I never see no better fightin' man than Arnold," Solomon used to say. "I seen him fight in the middle bush an' on the Stillwater. Under fire he was a reg'lar wolverine. Allus up ag'in the hottest side o' hell an' sayin':

"'Come on, boys. We kin't expec' to live forever.'

"But Arnold were a sore head. Allus kickin' over the traces an' complainin' that he never got proper credit."

CHAPTER XXII

The Binkussing of Colonel Burley

Solomon had been hit in the thigh by a rifle bullet on his way to the fort. He and Jack and other wounded men were conveyed in boats and litters to the hospital at Albany where Jack remained until the leaves were gone. Solomon recovered more quickly and was with Lincoln's militia under Colonel Brown when they joined Johnson's Rangers at Ticonderoga and cut off the supplies of the British army. Later having got around the lines of the enemy with this intelligence he had a part in the fighting on Bemus Heights and the Stillwater and saw the defeated British army under Burgoyne marching eastward in disgrace to be convoyed back to England.

Jack had recovered and was at home when Solomon arrived in Albany with the news.

"Wal, my son, I cocalate they's goin' to be a weddin' in our fam'ly afore long," said the latter.

"What makes you think so?" Jack inquired.

"'Cause John Burgoyne, High Cockylorum and Cockydoodledo, an' and all his army has been licked an' flicked an' started fer hum an' made to promise that they won't be sassy no more. I tell ye the war is goin' to end. They'll see that it won't pay to keep it up."

"But you do not know that Howe has taken Philadelphia," said Jack. "His army entered it on the twenty-sixth of September. Washington is in a bad fix. You and I have been ordered to report to him at White Marsh as soon as possible."

"That ol' King 'ud keep us fightin' fer years if he had his way," said Solomon. "He don't have to bleed an' groan an' die in the swamps like them English boys have been doin'. It's too bad but we got to keep killin' 'em, an' when the bad news reaches the good folks over thar mebbe the King'll git spoke to proper. We got to keep a-goin'. Fer the fust time in my life I'm glad to git erway from the big bush. The Injuns have found us a purty tough bit o' fodder but they's no tellin', out thar in the wilderness, when a man is goin' to be roasted and chawed up."

Solomon spent a part of the evening at play with the Little Cricket and the other children and when the young ones had gone to bed, went out for a walk with 'Mis' Scott" on the river front.

Mrs. Irons had said of the latter that she was a most amiable and useful person.

"The Little Cricket has won our hearts," she added. "We love him as we love our own."

When Jack and Solomon were setting out in a hired sloop for the Highlands next morning there were tears in the dark eyes of "Mis' Scott."

"Ain't she a likely womern?" Solomon asked again when with sails spread they had begun to cut the water.

Near King's Ferry in the Highlands on the Hudson they spent a night in the camp of the army under Putnam. There they heard the first note of discontent with the work of their beloved Washington. It came from the lips of one Colonel Burley of a Connecticut regiment. The Commander-in-Chief had lost Newport, New York and Philadelphia and been defeated on Long Island and in two pitched battles on ground of his own choosing at Brandywine and Germantown.

The two scouts were angry.

It had been a cold, wet afternoon and they, with others, were drying themselves around a big, open fire of logs in front of the camp post-office.

Solomon was quick to answer the complaint of Burley.

"He's allus been fightin' a bigger force o' well trained, well paid men that had plenty to eat an' drink an' wear. An' he's fit 'em with jest a shoestring o' an army. When it come to him, it didn't know nothin' but how to shoot an' dig a hole in the ground. The men wouldn't enlist fer more'n six months an' as soon as they'd learnt suthin', they put fer hum. An' with that kind o' an army, he druv the British out o' Boston. With a leetle bunch o' five thousand unpaid, barefoot, ragged backed devils, he druv the British out o' Jersey an' they had twelve thousan' men in that neighborhood. He's had to dodge eround an' has kep' his army from bein' et up, hide, horns an' taller, by the power o' his brain. He's managed to take keer o' himself down thar in Jersey an' Pennsylvaney with the British on all sides o' him, while the best fighters he had come up here to help Gates. I don't see how he could 'a' done it —damned if I do—without the help o' God."

"Gates is a real general," Burley answered. "Washington don't amount to a hill o' beans."

Solomon turned quickly and advanced upon Burley.

"I didn't 'spect to find an enemy o' my kentry in this 'ere camp," he said in a quiet tone. "Ye got to take that back, mister, an' do it prompt, er ye're goin' to be all mussed up."

"Ye could see the ha'r begin to brustle under his coat." Solomon was wont to say of Burley, in speaking of that moment. "He stepped up clus an' growled an' showed his teeth an' then he begun to git rooined."

Burley had kept a public house for sailors at New Haven and had had the reputation of being a bad man in a quarrel. Of just what happened there is a full account in a little army journal of that time called The Camp Gazette. Burley aimed a blow at Solomon with his fist. Then Solomon used to put it, "the water bu'st through the dam." It was his way of describing the swift and decisive action which was crowded into the next minute. He seized Burley and hurled him to the ground. With one hand on the nape of his neck and the other on the seat of his trousers, Solomon lifted his enemy above his head and quoited him over the tent top.

Burley picked himself up and having lost his head drew his hanger, and, like a mad bull, rushed at Solomon. Suddenly he found his way barred by Jack.

"Would you try to run a man through before he can draw?" the latter asked.

Solomon's old sword flashed out of its scabbard.

"Let him come on," he shouted. "I'm more to hum with a hanger than I be with good vittles."

Of all the words on record from the lips of this man, these are the most immodest, but it should be remembered that when he spoke them his blood was hot.

Jack gave way and the two came together with a clash of steel. A crowd had gathered about them and was increasing rapidly. They had been fighting for half a moment around the fire when Solomon broke the blade of his adversary. The latter drew his pistol! Before he could raise it Solomon had fired his own weapon. Burley's pistol dropped on the ground. Instantly its owner reeled and fell beside it. The battle which had lasted no more than a minute had come to its end. There had been three kinds of fighting in that lively duel.

Solomon's voice trembled when he cried out:

"Ary man who says a word ag'in the Great Father is goin' to git mussed up."

He pushed his way through the crowd which had gathered around the wounded man.

"Let me bind his arm," he said.

But a surgeon had stood in the crowd. He was then doing what he could for the shattered member of the hot-headed Colonel Burley. Jack was helping him. Some men arrived with a litter and the unfortunate officer was quickly on his way to the hospital.

Jack and Solomon set out for headquarters. They met Putnam and two officers hurrying toward the scene of the encounter. Solomon had fought in the bush with him. Twenty years before they had been friends and comrades. Solomon saluted and stopped the grizzled hero of many a great adventure.

"Binkus, what's the trouble here?" the latter asked, as the crowd who had followed the two scouts gathered about them.

Solomon gave his account of what had happened. It was quickly verified by many eye-witnesses.

"Ye done right," said the General. "Burley has got to take it back an' apologize. He ain't fit to be an officer. He behaved himself like a bully. Any man who talks as he done orto be cussed an' Binkussed an' sent to the guard house.

Within three days Burley had made an ample apology for his conduct and this bulletin was posted at headquarters:

"Liberty of speech has its limits. It must be controlled by the law of decency and the general purposes of our army and government. The man who respects no authority above his own intellect is a conceited ass and would be a tyrant if he had the chance. No word of disrespect for a superior officer will be tolerated in this army."

"The Binkussing of Burley"—a phrase which traveled far beyond the limits of Putnam's camp—and the notice of warning which followed was not without its effect on the propaganda of Gates and his friends.

Next day Jack and Solomon set out with a force of twelve hundred men for Washington's camp at White Marsh near Philadelphia. There Jack found a letter from Margaret. It had been sent first to Benjamin Franklin in Paris through the latter's friend Mr. David Hartley, a distinguished Englishman who was now and then sounding the Doctor on the subject of peace.

"I am sure that you will be glad to know that my love for you is not growing feeble on account of its age," she wrote. "The thought has come to me that I am England and that you are America. It will be a wonderful and beautiful thing if through all this bitterness and bloodshed we can keep our love for each other. My dear, I would have you know that in spite of this alien King and his followers, I hold to my love for you and am waiting with that patience which God has put in the soul of your race and mine, for the end of our troubles. If you could come to France I would try to meet you in Doctor Franklin's home at Passy. So I have the hope in me that you may be sent to France."

This is as much of the letter as can claim admission to our history. It gave the young man a supply of happiness sufficient to fill the many days of hardship and peril in the Winter at Valley Forge. It was read to Solomon.

"Say, this 'ere letter kind o' teches my feelin's—does sart'in," said Solomon. "I'm goin' to see what kin be done."

Unknown to Jack, within three days Solomon had a private talk with the Commander-in-Chief. The latter had a high regard for the old scout. He maintained a dignified lence while Solomon made his speech and then arose and ol his hand saying in a kindly tone

"Colonel Binkus, I must bid good-night."

To Be Continued

FASHIONS BY MARTHA HOLDEN

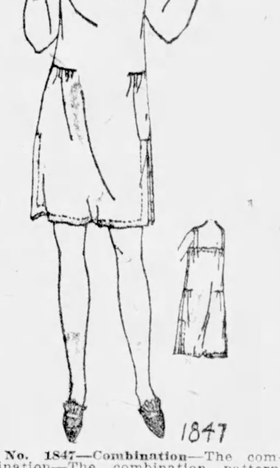
AUTUMN is just around the corner. Soon the earth will be brown, the trees bare of foliage. Women will shed their Summer finery and garb themselves in new Fall clothes appropriate for the season. Try one of these styles. No. 1850 is simple to make and No. 1855 is one of the season's best features. There is shown a pretty overblouse, bloomer dress for the girl, an apron and an economical combination.

1850

No. 1850—Slip-on Dress—The amateur home dressmaker could make this dress with the assurance that it would be a decided success, for it is the popular one-piece type of garment and consists mostly of straight sewing. The pattern can be had in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 3⅛ yards of 40-inch material with ⅝ yard 27-inch contrasting.

1855

No. 1855—Season Feature—Patterns cut in sizes 14, 16 years, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. The low waistline and combination of two materials is certain to appeal and the side closing still continues to be exceedingly popular. For the 36-inch size, this dress requires 1¾ yards 40-inch material with 1¼ yards 40-inch material with 1¼ yards of 32-inch contrasting.



1847

No. 1847—Combination—The combination pattern, No. 1847, can be had in sizes 16 years, 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. 1⅞ yards of 32-inch material is enough for one in a 36-inch size.

1835

No. 1835—Apron—Just notice the back view and you will see that the garment is so constructed as to keep the very-often-bothersome shoulder pieces from slipping over your arms just as you are elbow deep in suds or high up on a ladder making an attempt to hang your favored picture to better advantage. You can obtain a pattern of apron style No. 1835 in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. For the 36-inch size, 2 yards of 36-inch material with 8¾ yards of binding is required.

1843

No. 1843 — Bloomer Dress — The frocks little daughter gets at this season of the year are very often expected to do through the early part of the Fall school term, so clothes must be chosen with some thought to practicability, in which case this adorable little model which boasts a pair of matching bloomers is suggested. The patern can be had in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. For the 8-year size, 3 yards of material 36 inches wide with ⅝-yard 36-inch contrasting is required.

1839

No. 1839—Overblouse—The blouse pattern, No. 1839, cuts in sizes 14 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. For the 36-inch size 2 yards of 40-inch material is required.

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of the above designs at the rate of 15 cents for each pattern. These patterns are stylish and perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give number, size, age, etc.

MARTHA HOLDEN BOOKS OF FASHIONS issued quarterly, 10c a copy. Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

MUTT AND JEFF— **Poor Mutt! He Had Visions of Affluence** By "BUD" FISHER

MOVING, JEFF?
NOPE! I AIN'T GOT CLOTHES IN THIS BAG! IT'S MONEY! I'M GOING TO THE BANK!
MONEY? THIS IS NO TIME FOR LEVITY!
HONEST TO GOODNESS I HOPE TO DIE IF IT AIN'T MONEY! I WON IT ON THE BIG FIGHT!
MY HEART'S WEAK BUT TELL ME! THERE MUST BE 20,000 IN THAT BAG, EH?
ONLY 20,000? DON'T BE SILLY!
SWEET BLISS!
THERE'S SO MUCH IT'LL TAKE THE RECEIVING TELLER ALL DAY TO COUNT IT! I WON IT FROM THE COUNT OF HOBOKEN!
I BET HIM A DIME AND HE PAID ME MY WINNINGS IN GERMAN MARKS!
?
PLOP!

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James Pearson,
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Has Been Meeting the Emergencies of Every Day for Over Fifty Years.

Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Stomach and Bowel Disorders and all other Catarrhal conditions.

Sold Everywhere.
Tablet and Liquid.

Child-birth

HOW thousands of women, by the simple method of an eminent physician, have avoided unnecessary miseries through many months and up to the moment Baby has arrived, is fully explained in the remarkable book "Motherhood and the Baby." Tells also what to do before and after baby comes, probable date of birth, baby rules, etc., and about "Mother's Friend," used by three generations of mothers, and sold in all drug stores everywhere. "Mother's Friend" is applied externally, is safe, free from narcotics, permits easier natural readjustment of muscles and nerves during expectancy and childbirth. Start using it today. Mrs. J. E. Kerger, Slayton, Minn., says: "It pulled me through." Send for book today, to Bradfield Regulator Co., BA-10, Atlanta, Ga. "Mother's Friend" is sold at all drug stores.

PERSHING HAS YEAR LEFT TO FINISH PLANS

General Devotes His Last Birthday Before Reaching Retirement Age to Mobilization Outline.

Pershing celebrated last his sixty-third birthday. his last year of active the army to which his life devoted, at his desk in the rtment performing the as acting secretary of of the armies and chief

from that day which is versary of the opening of the St. Mihiel, the man who mmand of the American army then its first great drive against the German lines in France, will pass automatically to the retired list.

Map Pictures Army.

Before the general's desk stands a great map of the United States covered with markings showing the disposition and organization of the new army of the United States which has been created out of the cadres formed through the struggle On it stand the markers the division and brigade lesser headquarters of the the national guard and reserves. And it was to General Pershing's eyes casting up the account of that are behind him. It is will look a year from probability his last of service under the flag, before steps aside that other men may forward the work.

army plan worked out in National Defense act of 1920 a General Pershing said in to a question. "Yes, I can my own knowledge that it is. our Summer training been the best we have

the same thing." Gen. Per- "that my predecessor as of the armies, George Wash- sioned and urged on con- more than 100 years ago. It machinery by which a volun- army can be organized in peace There is no danger of milli- It. These reserve officers associates are centers of effort and will help Amer- future in times of peace as they would help in war.

Test Is Outlined.

We are planning for a test mo- probably a year from

Such a test mobilization would mean merely that at an hour and date, the machinery and building would be standing ready to receive the men who would compose the army. If it was a real mobilization the men would be com- first at their company or headquarters in their home towns and then through the neces- weeks or months, gathering regiments and brigades and di- to be sent forward to their posts along the coast lines or else- where the war emergency called them.

The thing that we have been try- ing to do is to slash away the long delay of 1917 between the declara- tion of war and the time when the first contingents were ready to re- place the 20,000 or 40,000 or more poured in upon them. As it is now worked out, behind the first line defenses of the regular and national guard divisions, the or- ganized reserves would gather first at their homes, living in their own homes, while their company organ- ization was perfected, their clothing and equipment supplied through their own divisional and regimental headquarters nearby. The battalions would be assembled, then the regi- ments, the brigades and finally the divisions be brought together as go- ing organizations in the cantonments, each unit preserving the local hometown spirit that our wartime plan of 1917 could not retain.

"We are well on our way to suc- cess in this plan."

$1,500 Insurance Paid on Clouded Eclipse

A check for $1,500 was sent last week to the University of Indiana by the Home Insurance Co., because cloudy weather prevented its expe- dition from taking photographs of the eclipse of the sun which would have been visible except for the clouds in Lower California, Sept. 10.

Texas Woman, 102, Dies

Mrs. Jane Honor Oram, 102, one of the first women settlers, is dead in Texas. She is survived by 48 direct descendants. Mrs. Oram was born April 12, 1822, in Barnwell District, South Carolina.

The Toonerville Trolley

THE DAY THE REAR PLATFORM FELL OFF THE SKIPPER PASSED THE ONION HILL SCHOOL JUST AT LUNCH HOUR AND HE CERTAINLY HAD A GOOD LAUGH ON THE YOUNGSTERS WHO ALWAYS PESTER HIM BY SWINGING ON BEHIND.

MAN IN WOMAN'S GARB IDENTIFIED

Indianapolis Doctor Is Held After Giving Bogus Stock to Charity.

The identity of a man, arrested in Newark, N. J., in woman's attire, was announced by the police as Dr. Andrew B. Harris, Indianapolis. He was apprehended when he offered $774,900 securities, later declared forgeries, to Newark clergymen for charity, say the police.

Describing himself as "Emily A. Griffiths," the man was detained on a disorderly conduct charge. He gave irresponsible answers when exam- ined, police say.

Dr. Harris has a wife and a 17- year-old daughter in Indianapolis, authorities say.

Police gained their first clue to the identity of Dr. Harris when they found among his effects a letter ad- dressed to Dr. Andrew B. Harris of Shelbyville, Ind.

The authorities communicated with the Shelbyville police and re- ceived a letter from John B. Thomp- son, chief of police there, stating that a woman by the name of Mrs. P. Harris in that city had identified a picture of "Emily A. Griffiths" as that of her husband.

Mrs. Harris told the Shelbyville authorities that her husband had offices in Indianapolis, but that he had also traveled in California, Florida and Georgia.

First mortgages representing loans of more than $500,000 were found in his possession but it was declared by police that the papers were fakes. They were made out to "Thomas J. Wheeler," of Pottowatomie county, Iowa.

TAFT RE-ELECTED UNITARIAN HEAD

Harmony Between Races Object of Resolution of Conference.

Chief Justice William Howard Taft was re-elected president of the general Unitarian conference at the closing business session in New Haven.

"Harmonious relations between peoples of diverse races, creeds and nationalities living in this country is essential for the permanence of our democratic institutions and preserva- tion of the world," said a resolution adopted by the conference putting on record its "unqualified condemnation of that evil spirit of intolerance, bigotry and hate which manifests it- self in acts of violence and persecu- tion designed to intimidate or to de- prive of their legal rights any of our fellow beings, of whatever race, color or creed."

It recommended church partici- pation in inter-racial committees, which are "seeking that better mu- tual understanding which is the only way out of the class of diverse races and conflicting interests."

SUNKEN RIVERS SEEN IN FLORIDA

Three Streams Disappear, to Rise to Surface Again Later.

The traveler in West Florida, unfa- miliar with the scenery of that sec- tion, should prepare himself for some curious freaks of nature. Otherwise he may waste unnecessary time gropping for an explanation of the strange behavior of three of the state's rivers. The old pea and shell game expression, "Now you see it and now you don't," applies to parts of all of them.

A description of these streams has been written by W. A. McRae, com- missioner of agriculture, who quotes a young man who has spent his life on the banks of the waterways. The substance of it follows:

The Wacissa rises in "Beautiful Springs," near Thomas City, on the Tallahassee - Southeastern railroad not far from the state capital, and flows south to within three miles of the Aucilla river, where it disap- pears underground and reappears in the Aucilla. Logmen have cut a small canal from the point of dis- appearance to the Aucilla.

The Aucilla rises in Georgia and flows southwest, about three miles south of where the Tallahassee- Southeastern forms a junction with this river the Aucilla sinks and runs underground in a winding way pos- sibly 12 miles, rising about three miles north of where the Wacissa comes into it.

The course of the river is traced by sink-holes and it can be seen plainly. As proof of this an object dropped into the stream where it first sinks is seen to rise and pass through the sinks to the point 12 miles below, where it finally comes to the surface.

The St. Marks, the third of the "sunken rivers," is a few miles west of the Wacissa and Aucilla. It also sinks and rises again a short dis- tance away, making Florida's Natu- ral Bridge."

4 SETS OF TWINS CALL HIM DAD

Descendant of 2 Generals and Indian Fighter Does "Daily Dozen."

Father of 33 children, the oldest of whom is 67 years old and the youngest a babe of 14 months, is the claim to distinction of Charles L. Lucius, Bay City, Mich., a rag- picker who is a descendant of two Dutch generals, and successively a rancher, a guerilla fighter, Indian fighter, and member of both the rebel and Union armies during the Civil war.

Of the 33 children who have called Lucius father, the list includes four sets of twins, one set by his present, or fourth wife, and the others by a second wife.

Lucius bears his 91 years lightly. He can do the accepted "daily dozen" exercises while the average person is making up his mind to start. With ease he can rap his knuckles on the floor without bend- ing at the knees.

Cleveland Payroll Bandits Get $20,000

Three separate payrolls and col- lections, totaling close to $20,000, were stolen by thre armed bandits in a holdup in front of the Pompeian Massage Cream Co., plant, Cleveland. The victims of the robbery were two express com- pany employes delivering payrolls and collecting the day's receipts at their various stops. The bandits es- caped in an automobile stolen a few moments before police said.

Ex-Chancellor Cuno Pays Visit to U. S.

Dr. William Cuno, former chancel- lor of Germany, upon his arrival in New York last week declared he was convinced Germany can pay no more than 20 billion gold marks in war claims.

Dr. Cuno, now counsel for the Hamburg-American Steamship line, said he was visiting the United States as a private citizen.

Police Begin Search for Russian Princess

Tanya Gorloff, 17, said to be a Russian princess, has been missing since Sept. 4. She is the object of a coast-wide search, the police an- nounced. Princess Tanya came to San Francisco from Seattle after a voyage from Vladivostoq.

GOLIATH OF AIR PROVES WORTH

Pilot Says Ship Could Bomb New York From Stem to Stern.

Uncle Sam's giant naval dirigible, the ZR-1, lay in her hangar with every stay and wire in her frame as taut and shipshape as when she left on her epoch-making trip of 11½ hours.

Her officers and officials of the naval air station, elated at the ship's performance, declared another trip probably would be assayed later. They announced themselves satis- fied in every detail of the dirigible's behavior in flight, during which she paid visits to New York and Phila- delphia and gave glimpses of her regal self to many cities in New Jersey.

Not a mishap occurred although the ship was scheduled to severe tests. With all six engines running, though not at full speed, the ZR-1 made 60 miles an hour at times. On one occasion she rose to an altitude of 7,000 feet.

Commander Ralph D. Weyer- bacher, U. S. N., designer, builder and commander, in a statement pub- lished in the New York Tribune, de- clares that had the aerial super- dreadnaught flown over New York on a war-like errand it would have been an easy matter to have destroy- ed public buildings, smashed holes in the crowded streets and reduced the metropolis to a state of panic.

"Had we carried the five tons of high explosives the ZR-1 can float we could have dispatched the guns of Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth and lifted the sea-going Aquitania from the water, to say nothing of lesser craft in the harbor," he wrote. "I could not help thinking as we circled Manhattan, what grievous destruction may be wrought by aerial bombing over large cities, if such floating battleships as the ZR-1 can be developed to a point where they can successfully resist counter attack.

"However, the ZR-1 is not a bombing craft. The prime function of this and similar air ships is to act as a long distance eye for the navy. The ZR-1 was defined as a wide ranging scout to scour the seas in time of war for signs of enemy fleet movements.

"The whole trip covered nearly 600 miles over the Atlantic seaboard and it was a tremendous success. We had proved to the satisfaction of our own officers at least that the largest airship in the world, designed and built entirely in America, of Ameri- can materials and with American hands, can be flown with entire safety and maneuvered as an effec- tive arm of the navy."

BRITAIN FEELS WORK DEARTH

Young Couples Unable to Obtain Houses; Jobless Afraid to Marry.

Is Britain a dying nation? The alarming fall in the national birth- rate has made this a vital question not only with eugenists but with statesmen.

Returns of the registrar-general of births show that in the three months ending June, 1923, births in Eng- land and Wales fell to the un- precedented figure of 20.7 per 1,000, the lowest rate ever recorded.

In 1914 the rate was 24.5 per thousand. In 1921 it rose to 26.6. In 1922 it was 21.1, and the present figure shows a fall of 6 per cent in three years.

Inquirers are agreed upon the two main causes. They are:

1. Unemployment.
2. Shortage of houses.

Idle Man Can't Marry.

In Britain today there are still nearly two million people unem- ployed, and a workless man cannot afford to marry. And despite gov- ernment legislation there is still a shortage of 300,000 houses in Britain and the homeless man dare not marry.

To take one instance of prevail- ing conditions, 300 couples were married at Oldham on August 24 and 25. Only 26 had homes of their own to proceed to. Only the lucky or the wealthy bride can find a home for herself in Britain. And a boom in rents means a shortage in babies.

Is Not Like Rome.

There is no suggestion of deliber- ate race suicide. No one alleges that Britain, like Rome, is going to her doom for purely self-reasons. The fact is that to the average mar- rying couple, as conditions are, a baby is either a calamity or an im- possibility.

The main causes of the baby shortage are driving the best of Britain's young men and women to emigration. Authorities realize that this is a tendency which it will be difficult to restrain in the future.

ITALY TO QUIT CORFU SEPT. 27

Mussolini Awaits Inquiry; Annexation of Fiume Is Expected.

A statement issued by the inter- allied Council of Ambassadors says the Italian government has decided to evacuate Corfu on Sept. 27, the date fixed by the council for the conclusion of the Greek inquiry into the massacre of the Greco-Albanian boundary delimitation mission.

When Premier Mussolini declares the annexation of Fiume to Italy he will announce the withdrawal of the Italian troops from Porto Barros, the adjoining harbor, it is learned from an authoritative quarter. He will thus give up any claim to that port, to Sushak and to the delta there which will be left to Jugo-Slavia.

This, it is stated, is the result of direct negotiations now going on be- tween Premier Mussolini and the Jugo-Slavia being satisfied to have a free hand in the development of the ports left to it.

The Latest Markets

Sharp breaks in security prices during last week featured develop- ments in the nation's markets.

Accompanying a decline of 5 to 10 points in stocks active on the New York Stock exchange also was weak- ness in grains. An easier tendency in livestock and in general an ab- sence of strength characterized most all of the leading commodity mar- kets, cotton excepted.

Under such conditions it was only natural that the prognosticators of declining prices should resume activity. Such adverse factors as were present during the drastic decline from March to early August were largely lost sight of during the more optimistic days of rising stock prices last month and early in September. Market news more often fits market movements than market movements fit market news. Count- less explainers always are ready to supply answers to queries regarding every advance and every decline, such answers being largely drawn from the day's news here or perhaps in Siberia.

A more potent influence on the immediate course of prices in the stock market will be found to be the technical position of the market it- self. When on Tuesday the average prices of 20 representative in- dustrials closed at 93.61, having failed to go through the recent high mark established Aug. 29 at 93.70, professional traders who had been waiting for the confirmation of earlier indications, brought forth heavy offerings of steel shares on Wednesday which failed to find mar- ket support. A forecast of the decline might have been read on Monday when "pivotal stocks" yielded slight- ly while attention was being directed to specialty issues. Continued at- tempts to push prices higher with little success during the period im- mediately preceding the beginning of the reaction also furnished the professional element with the neces- sary clues as to the direction of least resistance to market movement.

On Thursday the most severe break of the week was witnessed when average of 20 industrial stocks fell more than two points and of 20 rails approximately three-quarters of one point while volume of sales passed the million mark for the first time in two months. Satisfied with the effort, many operators for the decline covered short commitments Friday, with the result that indus- trials lost much less ground than on either of the preceding two days and gains were numerous in the rail list.

Six per cent call money added to discomfort of those who had about become convinced that "a new bull market" was in the making. While the higher rate was attributed to preparations for Sept. 15 income tax payments, apparently plenty of funds were available for this purpose. The call rate closed Friday at 4½ per cent.

In general, money conditions may be considered neither very easy nor very stringent. Forecasts of firmer money rates as the last half of 1923 passes seem to be borne out thus far. No pronounced easing of credit is expected during the remainder of the year. Commercial loans, while $7,000,000 below the peak established in May, this year, are some $40,- 000,000 greater than on Aug. 1. Continued revival of business will require further credit and it is dif- ficult just now to picture new high price averages being established in the stock market very soon.

Grain

Toledo — Wheat, cash, $1.03½@ 1.04½. Corn, cash, 92@94c. Oats, cash, 44@45c. Barley, cash, 65c. Rye, No 2, cash, 72½c. Clover seed, cash, $12.75; Oct., $13.90; Dec., $13.65. Alsike, cash, $10.50; Oct., $10.55; Dec., 10.55. Timothy, cash, old, $3.55; Oct., $3.80.

Chicago — Wheat, Sept., 99¼c; Dec., $1.01¾; May, $1.07⅛. Corn, Sept., 82¾c; Dec., 66⅞c; May, 67½c. Oats, Sept., 38⅝c; Dec., 39⅝c; May, 42½c. Rye, Sept., 65¾; Dec., 67½c; May, 71¼c.

Produce

Butter — Fancy creamery, 1-lb. prints, 52c; solid pack, 51c; nut mar- gerine, 25@25½c.

Cheese—Fancy brick, 28½@29c; Michigan, 28@29c; York state, 32c; Longhorn, 30@31c.

Eggs—Candled, 37c; selects, 44c.

Bacon — Fat, 13c; lean, 25c; wide, 6 to 8 lbs., 20c; 9 to 10 lbs., 19c; 11 to 12 lbs., 16c; 13 to 15 lbs., 14c. Hams—22½c. Lard—13c.

Live Poultry — Ducks, 19@21c; geese, 13@15c; turkeys, 30@35c; hens, 23@25c; light hens, 17@19c; Leghorn broilers, 22@23c; broilers, 25@28c; stags, 12@15c.

Hides—No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 3c; bull, 4c; green calf, No. 1, 11c; No. 2, 9½c; kip, 8c; No. 2 kip, 7½c; cured hides, No. 1, 8c; No. 2, 7c; horse hides, $3.00.

Cleveland — Butter, extra in tub lots, 51@52c; extra firsts, 50@52c; firsts, 49@51c; standard, 50@52c; prints 1c a pound higher; packing stock, 32@34c. Eggs—Fresh gath- ered northern extras, 38c; extra extra firsts, 36c; Ohio firsts, 34½c; western firsts, 33c. Oleomargarine —Prices to retailers: Nut, 20c; high grade made of animal oil, 25@ 25½c; lower grades, 16@17c Cheese —Old York State, 28@29c; brick, 28½@29c; fancy Swiss, 41@42c; limburger, 28@30c. Poultry— Heavy fowls, 28@29c; light fowls, 20@21c; cocks, 16@17c; Springers, 28@29c; light, 23@24c; white ducks, 27@28c; colored and lightweight ducks, 22@23c. Sweet Potatoes— Virginia, $2.50@3.75 barrel; Dela- ware, $1.25 hamper; Jerseys, $1.65 hamper. Potatoes — New Jersey round whites, $4.60 per 150-pound sack; Maine, $4.25 per 150-pound sack; Idaho Rurals, $2.75@3.00 per 100-pound sack; Ohios, $2.75 per 120-pound sack for field run; Michi- gan, $4.25 per 150-pound sack.

Chicago — Butter higher; cream- ery extras, 47c; standards, 40c; ex- tra firsts, 44½@46c; firsts, 42@43c; seconds, 40@40½c. Eggs unchanged receipts, 14,013 cases; firsts, 43½c; ordinary firsts, 26@28c. Poultry, alive, lower; fowls, 16@24c; springs, 24c; roosters, 15c. Potatoes steady; receipts, 113 cars; total U. S. ship- ments, 1,260; Wisconsin and Minne- sota sacked and bulk round whites U. S. No. 1, $1.65@1.75 cwt.; poorly graded, $1.50@1.60 cwt.; Minnesota and North Dakota sacked and bulk sand land and Red River Ohios, partly graded, $1.25@1.40 cwt.; poorly graded, $1.15@1.20 cwt.; Colorado sacked people's russets and Irish cobblers, N. S. No. 1, $2.25 cwt.

Live Stock

Cleveland—Cattle—Receipts, 300; steady; choice dry fed yearlings, $9.50@10.00; fair to good do., $8.50 @9.25; choice handyweight butcher steers $8.50@9.00; fair to good do., $7.75@8.50; choice heavy dry fed steers, $8.50@9.00; fair to good heavy and plain do., $6.50@7.50; choice heifers, $6.50@8.00; fair to good do., $5.00@6.00; choice cows, $4.75@5.50; fair to good do., $2.50@ 4.25; common cows, canners and cutters, $2.00@3.00; choice handy- weight bulls, $5.50@6.50; choice heavy bulls, $5.00@5.50; common and bologna bulls, $4.50@5.00. Calves—Receipts, 150; steady; good to choice veal calves, $13.50@14.50; fair to good, $6.00@10.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,000; 15c higher; good to choice Spring lambs, $14.50 @15.00; fair to good, $12.00@13.00; good to choice sheep, $6.50@7.50; fair to good ewes, $5.00@6.00. Hogs —Receipts, 1,500; 20c to 25c higher; yorkers and mixed, $9.60; heavies, $9.25; pigs and lights, $8.50; roughs, $7.00; stags, $4.50.

Chicago—(U. S. Department of Agriculture)—Hogs — Receipts, 58,- 000; mostly 10c to 15c lower; bulk good and choice 160 to 230-pound averages, $9.00@9.15; top, $9.20; desirable 240 to 340-pond butchers, $8.50@8.95; packing sows, $7.50@ 7.75; desirable strong weight killing pigs, $7.50@8.00. Cattle—Receipts, 30,000; slow, uneven, killing qual- ity rather plain; run consisting largely of short fed natives and western grass steers; trade on these and fat she stock weak to 25c low- er; mostly 15c to 25c off; bulk fed yearlings and matured steers of qualoty and condition to cash at $10.00@11.50; some matured steers held around $13.00; weighty western grassers, upward to $9.50 to killers; numerous loads to feeder buyers, $7.50@8.60; lower grades western steers reflecting maximum decline; bulls steady; vealers largely 50c lower; plainer grades, stockers and feeders, 25c off; others steady. Sheep—Receipts, 39,000; slow; no western fat lambs sold; bidding as much as $1.00 lower; feeding lambs mostly 25c lower; sheep generally steady; early sales native lambs fully 50c lower; bulk, $13.50@ $14.00; top to city butchers, $14.25; fat sheep slow; scarce; few heavy fat ewes, $4.00@5.00; feeding ewes, $5.75@6.25; feeding lambs mostly $13.75 early; few 56-pound averafes $14.00.

Indianapolis — Hogs — Receipts, 7,500; steady to 15c lower; heavies, $8.75@9.00; lightweights, $9.00@ 9.10; top, $9.15; pigs, $7.00@8.75. Cattle—Receipts, 1,200; steers, 10c to 15c lower; she stock steady; steers, $7.50@11.50; beef cows $4:50@7.00; heifers, $6.50@10.50. Calves—Receipts, 450; steady; veals, $10.00@14.00. Sheep and lambs— Receipts, 450; sheep steady; lambs lower; sheep, $4.00@6.00; lambs, $7.00@13.00.

Pittsburgh — Cattle — Receipts, 2,000; steady; steers, $10.00@10.25; heifers, $7.00@7.75; cows, $5.50@ 6.50. Hogs—Receipts, 6,500; steady; heavies, $9.25@9.30; heavy yorkers, $9.60@9.70; light yorkers, $8.50@ 9.25; pigs, $8.00@8.25. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 4,500; steady; top sheep, $8.25; top lambs, $14.50. Calves—Receipts, 1,300; steady; top, $14.50.

East Buffalo—Cattle — Receipts, 2,300; shipping steers, steady; year- lings and good butchers, 25@50c higher; cows and bulls, 25c higher; shipping steers, $10.00@12.00; butcher, $7.50@7.95; yearlings, $10.50@12.50; heifers, $6.00@8.50; cows, $3.75@6.25; bulls, $3.00@ 5.75; stockers and feeders, $5.00@ 6.50; canners and cutters, $2.00@ 2.50; fresh cows and springers, ac- tive and steady, $45.00@120.00 per head. Calves—Receipts, 1,600; ac- tive and steady, $4.00@14.50. Hogs —Receipts, 16,000; active and gen- erally 10c lower; heavy, $9.50@ 9.65; mixed, $9.60@9.65; yorkers and light yorkers, $8.00@9.65; pigs, $8.50; roughs, $6.50@6.75; stags, $4.00@5.00. Sheep and lambs—Re- ceipts, 8,000; active and steady; lambs, $7.00@15.25.

BEAUTY IS FREE IN MURDER TRIAL

Prince's Widow Acquitted of Blame in Slaying Her Husband.

Madame Marie Marguerite Fahmy, beautiful French woman, was ac- quitted in London last week of the murder of her husband, Prince Ali Kamel Bey Fahmy, a young Egyp- tian millionaire. Madame Fahmy claimed she shot her husband be- cause she feared he was going to kill her as he had threatened to do many times.

Madame Fahmy was on the verge of collapse when the jury, which in- cluded two women, returned its ver- dict of not guilty.

Prince Fahmy, 10 years his wife's junior, was shot to death in the couple's luxurious apartment in the Savoy hotel on the morning of July 10.

Hotel employes, aroused by the shots, dashed into the apartment where they found Madame Fahmy with a revolver in her hand and bloodstains upon her nightgown. She apparently was dazed.

The woman was immediately ar- rested charged with murder. She told of numerous violent quarrels between her husband and herself. Mme. Fahmy had to undergo an op- eration and wished to return to Paris for it, whereas her husband wished it performed in London. Servants testified that the married life of the couple was stormy and during their quarrels they abused each other with foul epithets.

Prince Fahmy was known as one of the greatest spendthrifts in Europe. He drifted from Cairo to Rome, Paris and London, leaving a reputation for Arabian Nights ex- travagance everywhere he went.

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Big illustrated guide to equipped farm bar- gains throughout many states. See page 24 for 65 acres, only $400 needed; horse, cow, tools, implements, crops; 7-room, furnace- heated house, barn, poultry house; all only $1,500. Hundreds of others, all sizes, all prices, best locations—all bargains. Call or write for your free money-making copy to- day. STOUT FARM AGENCY, 150-S Nassau St., New York City.

MINERS EXPOSE PLOT TO STIR UP REVOLT THROUGHOUT U. S.

Collection of funds from Amer- ican people of high and low degree for the promotion of social, economical and political rev- olution has become an organized industry during the last two years, it is charged by the United Mine Workers of America in the fourth article of a series which purports to be an expose of a far-reaching plot to spread the dictatorship of the Communist International at Moscow over this continent.

Laborers, society leaders, school teachers and well-meaning philan- thropists, ignorant of the menace they are promoting, add millions of dollars annually to the war chest of the underground workers for revolu- tion in America, it is charged. Other millions are described as streaming in from Moscow, Berlin and Stock- holm to make a total impossible estimate.

Funds Are Distributed.

"The United Mine Workers learns from an authoritative source," says the author of the expose, "that the money from abroad is coming in through the usual international banking channels and that it is dis- tributed to the accounts of various individuals in different banks after it reaches this country."

Capture of the miners' union is alleged to be the first aim of com- munist agents in this country, as a step toward establishment of the "one big union" principle in all in- dustrial labor groups. After that nationalization of coal mines under the soviet form of rule as a pre- liminary to nationalization of other industries; then forcible overthrow of the governments existing in the United States and Canada, and es- tablishment of communism after the Moscow pattern.

Since the mine workers' union was allegedly the first object of attack in the fulfillment of this program, solicitation of funds is said to have been most active among the miners. Money usually is asked for some "defense" or "relief" cause, the donors being led to believe "that it was to be used in the upbuilding and strengthening of their union organ- ization and for other legitimate pur- poses."

Operates in Pittsburgh.

"One such collection agency is the miners' relief conference," says the author, "a communist enterprise that has been operating in the Pittsburgh, Pa., region since last August. The conference has been one of the most important channels through which money has filtered into the communist organization for destructive work within the miners' union."

Numerous examples of the meth- ods of collection are set forth, but the union investigators were able to uncover few records of sources of expenditure. "Inspection of the rec- ords fails to show even the simplest forms of bookkeeping in accounting for the moneys and supplies re- ceived. While considerable sums were contributed by sympathetic persons who heeded appeals broad- cast over the country, records of the contributions are found only on scraps of paper or in the original letters of the donors." The com- munists are alleged even to have solicited and received 25-cent as- sessments per member from United Mine Workers' locals in the so- called "hotbeds of radicalism." It is asserted that most of the bail money and trial lawyers' fees for men seized in the Bridgman raid was subscribed through "labor de- fense councils" and the miners' relief conference by such methods.

The author of the expose says that while communist agents were appealing throughout the nation for "money for the relief of 'starving miners,'" they also were holding mass meetings "to collect from these 'starving miners' money to remit to the labor defense council at Chi- cago."

Cash Loan Is Reported.

Other correspondence alleged to have been seized by authorities in raids on revolutionary headquarters is quoted to show that the American Civil Liberties union of New York city, of which Roger Baldwin is ex- ecutive secretary, loaned the com- munists money from the Charles Garland Foundation fund, entrusted to the union by the North Carver, Mass., man who refused to keep a $1,000,000 legacy inherited from his father.

How a considerable portion of the money collected by the communists in the coal regions was utilized is recited as follows:

"Efforts of the communists to get control of the United Mine Workers have continued without interruption since the strike of last year. In the first two months of this year these efforts centered on bringing about an outlaw strike on April 1; later to drive a wedge into the United Mine Workers through advocacy of the expediency of government owner- ship of mines. William Z. Foster, industrial organizer of the Com- munist International, has been at the head of the enterprise. The prin- cipal scene of action has been south- western Pennsylvania. The vehicle has been the miners' relief confer- ence and the magnet for attracting the miners has been 'government ownership of the mines.'"

It is pointed out that the union has not approved or adopted any plan for nationalization, although a committee to study the subject was appointed two years ago with in- structions to submit a report and recommendations at the interna- tional convention next January. "Notwithstanding this fact that the union is seeking to reach a con- clusion on this proposition in an or- derly way, the communist organiza- tion has concentrated all of its re- sources to the end of forcing the union to acknowledge nationaliza- tion of the mines as the chief ob- jective of coal workers in this coun- try.

Reds Hold Conference.

A conference of "reds," whom the author names, was held at Pittsburgh last February 10, out of which grew a platform alleged to contain these planks:

"1. Establishment of headquar- ters at Pittsburgh for an aggressive campaign to organize the miners' union in accordance with the com- munist doctrines; 2, to bring about a general strike on April 1; 3, to hold a convention of miners' dele- gates of the United States and Can- ada at Pittsburgh the first week in June, when would be launched a new international organization to ab- sorb the United Mine Workers and eliminate its international and dis- trict officials."

Rules Girl, 16, May Wed

A girl more than 16 years of age has the right to enter into a mar- riage contract without the consent of her parents, Judge Stanley Matthews ruled in Cincinnati common pleas court when he refused to annul the marriage of Laura Stansberry, 17, of Linwood and Edward W. Allen, 50, a plumber.

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"BEAUTY is born of health and health is the found- ation of all the joys of life." So many women ask—"How can I keep my body young?"

Scientific investigation along medical lines has proved that many blemishes of the skin are caused by a disordered stomach, and specialists agree that impure blood is caused by stomach trou- ble.

A lovely skin comes from with- in. A clear radiant skin, sparkl- ing eyes, a rosy glow of health will come to you if you take a stomach tonic and blood maker called Dr. Pierce's Discovery. The acid condition and bad blood can be corrected by taking this pure herbal remedy, the Golden Medical Discovery, a remedy compounded by Dr. Pierce over fifty years ago, of herbs and roots used by the Indians. It gives you more energy, more power, more blood. A red punch in every muscle, a tingle to every nerve, a vigor to your thoughts. Perhaps there is no more convincing testimony to the worth of Dr. Pierce's remedies, than the fact that for more than a half century they have been endorsed by thinking people everywhere.

Every mail brings Dr. Pierce letters such as the following:

Ft. Thomas, Ky.—"I have used Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for colds and La Grippe and as a general tonic. My mother also has used it as a family medicine for a long time. We both think it should be kept on hand at all times in every home."—Mrs. C. W. Craft, 121 Ft. Thomas Avenue.

Dr. Pierce's high standing as a citizen and as a physician, is a guaran- tee of the purity of his Golden Medical Discovery. Sold by all druggists in tablets or liquid; or send 10c for trial sample to Dr. Pierces' Invalids' Hotel, 665 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

SAVE MONEY

The Toledo Weekly Blade
Hearth & Home
Farm & Fireside
Gentlewoman,
The Household

ALL ONLY $1.00 EACH 1 YEAR

THE TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE
Toledo, Ohio

Enclosed find $.....for which send me the combination marked with an X.

Name .....

R. F. D.....Postoffice .....

SURVIVORS OF JAPAN QUAKE TELL THRILLS

Woman Hacked Off Leg of Husband Trapped in Fiery Debris; Refugees Peddle Tales for Cash.

Newspapermen of the Pacific coast did their share in relieving the financial difficulties of some of the destitute survivors of the earthquake who arrived in Seattle on Sept. 16.

Photographs of scenes connected with the disaster sold at a high premium and eye-witness stories of survivors sometimes brought as high as $100.

"I haven't a cent, but I have a story," said one woman in borrowed clothes who had lost everything she had in the world and was faced with the necessity of finding work in a strange land immediately. She asked for $50.

"Fair enough," said a reporter, and the deal was closed.

Photographs were in the greatest demand. It was said that one transaction for less than two complete rolls of undeveloped films involved a money transfer of $5,000. Photographs were hastily gathered on the ship as she lay at the Canadian government quarantine station at William Head and dispatched by airplane to Victoria and Vancouver, B. C., Seattle and other coast points.

Six Severely Injured.

Six survivors of the Yokohama earthquake, suffering severe injuries and shock as the result of their experiences, were rushed to hospitals immediately upon their arrival on the steamer President Jefferson. Approximately 25 others, less seriously hurt, were recovering in their homes of friends. The list of seriously injured includes:

Mrs. G. W. Lendon, 1706 Fourth avenue, Richmond, Va., crushed leg, amputation probably necessary; condition serious.

Mrs. E. S. Dreher, 132 Dykeman street, Brooklyn, N. Y., lung bruised.

H. M. Starr, 26 Broadway, N. Y., crushed foot.

Gaston De Bearn, son of Prince De Bearn, counsellor of the French embassy in Tokio, fractured vertebrae; condition serious.

A providential hand held the Empress of Australia on an even keel quake and tidal wave which swept Yokohama at noon Sept. 1, said the Rev. Francis G. Gilbert, Boston missionary, who was aboard the vessel in Yokohama harbor when the disturbance came.

Through Burning Building.

Recounting his experiences the Rev. Mr. Gilbert said:

"It threw the great vessel 25 feet out from the wharf and in doing so the wire mooring ropes jerked out the heavy mooring pins and piles of the wharf set in cement. Then barges, some of them oil barges, which had been torn loose, 13 or 15 of them all together, jammed around the Empress and took fire, all burning at the same time.

"At one time, the bow of the ship was plunged right through a burning building. Before the vessel could work her way out of this, some of the oil barges were burned down to the water's level. There, with burning oil 16 to 18 inches deep, the flames shot fully 300 feet up in the air. That oil on the water burned for six or seven hours."

The Rev. Mr. Gilbert confirmed the news of the complete destruction of the naval base of the Japanese nation at Yokusa, about 18 miles from Yokohama.

Reports Not Exaggerated.

He asserted that there has been no exaggeration in the reports of damage reaching this continent. He explained that before he left the Japanese government admitted three-quarters of the houses in Tokio had been destroyed.

The Rev. Mr. Gilbert said that thousands of persons were roasted to death in Yokohama.

Persons were caught under their falling houses and could not get free before the flames devoured them.

The quake broke the water mains so that there was no means of fighting the fire. Great fissures were opened in the earth as big as the liner President Jefferson.

"The Japanese government has been doing everything possible to keep back the news from the rest of the world of the real extent of the damage," the Rev. Mr. Gilbert said. "It has been only with difficulty that news has been able to get out, at first almost solely by radio from foreign ships there."

Five Hours in Canal.

F. P. Dally, of New York, and Yokohama, chief Oriental buyer for 20 years for S. A. Vantyne and Co., New York, arrived on the President Jefferson with his wife, young son and three little girls. He showed the burns on the backs of the children's necks, where they had been scorched while the family stood for five hours in a canal and doused water over themselves while the flames consumed everything around them.

Mr. Dally said that the prison in Yokohama was wrecked and that the prisoners escaped. Among them were a number of Koreans who were chiefly political offenders. These men turned out to be maurauders and seemed to be anxious to take vengeance on the stricken Japanese. Some of them, he said, were poisoning wells. He saw a number of them strapped to pools and shot for their deeds.

Mrs. M. Sanborg, wife of the manager of the German bank in Yokohama, was also on board. With tears she told the story of how her husbuilding. She told how she finally got him extricated by hacking off his leg. He died.

Blubber is a fatty layer under the skin to keep warm-blooded animals from chilling in cold water.

THE COVERED WAGON

—Drawn by Brown, Chicago News

EARTHQUAKE'S FURY HAS SWEPT AWAY JAPAN'S PLAY SPOTS

Japan's delightful playspots, green in the memory of the tourist, restful and utterly lovely to the Japanese seeking relaxation — all have gone, all have been wiped out in the red haze of destruction which has laid waste the flower of Nippon's empire.

Yet of all the losses incurred in the havoc wrought by the earthquake, fire, typhoon, tidal wave and cloudburst which swept over a mighty nation, prepared for anything but that, and the resultant force which tugged at a world's heartstrings, Japan misses her playspots least—for it will be a long time before Japan again is in the mood to make merry.

"It is easier to count the living than the dead in Hakone," said a dispatch from the stricken Empire of the Sun. There the terrific earth tremors which shook the entire island of Hondo were at their worst. Other dispatches brought the information that Miyanoshita and Atami were destroyed and Kamakura swept by a tidal wave.

All-Year Resorts.

These were the popular resorts of Japan nearest to Tokio where, in Winter as well as in Summer, tourists and residents sought relaxation and pleasure. Within an easy railroad journey from Yokohama or the capital, they have been the scenes of the gayest week-end parties staged by the members of the foreign community, and on the itinerary of practically every tourist they offered the beauty that travelers expect and fail to find in the mongrel civilizations of the cities where East and West do not blend harmoniously. Their mountain and seaside resorts had the quality of etched exquisiteness that has been suggested by prints and paintings and all other concrete artistic manifestations of the country.

Hakone lies high up in the Hakone mountains, nestling by the shores of a lake bearing the same name. On clear days, Fujiyama, the peerless, is mirrored in its unfathomable depths, although the mountain is many miles away. The motor road up from Kodzu parallels, part of the way, the old Tokaido trail—for ceuturies a famous and well-traveled highway. Now, with grass growing up between the stones laid by the ancients of Dai Nippon, it is used as a footpath by natives who toil along under the shade of towering crytomeria, wearing high wooden geta and colorful kimonos, burdened with baskets of produce from the countryside.

Famous Attractions.

Eight miles below, on the same motor road, is Miyanoshita, in the heart of the loveliest mountains in the world. It is here, to the excellent Fujiya hotel, that foreigners came for New Year. Fascinating walks invite the visitor on every hand. Over the round, green eminence of one mountain lies that steaming curiosity, "O-ju-go-ku," which, translated, means "Honorable Big Hell," a sulphurous spouter, forbidding in appearance and as strange in its suggestions of the earth's inner, heated turmoil as anything to be seen in our own Yellowstone. Over another friendly mountain top is to be found a famous waterfall, marvelous in its fan-like spread. Tea houses dotted even the remotest heights and the most inaccessible spots.

It is hard to think of Nature's grim convulsions disrupting the beauty of those mountains, with their thatched roofed houses and simple temples, their naive wayside shrines and their ever-shifting mists, for it is a section of gentle beauty and peaceful charm. In Winter the mountains are snow covered and Winter sports abound; in Summer they offer an ideal climate as relief from the oppressive "nyubai," or heated term, of Tokio. Undoubtedly the resorts were crowded with week-end visitors from Tokio and Yokohama at the time of the disaster.

REPEAL ABSURD, DRY CHIEF SAYS

Nullification Hinges on Approval of 36 States, Crusader Asserts.

Practical impossibility of the repeal of prohibition in America, was declared by Dr. Ernest H. Cherrington, general secretary of the World League Against Alcoholism to be a fact incontrovertible, in his address last week at the national convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

The attack on the Eighteenth amendment and the Volstead law, he asserted, goes deeper than the question of the prohibition of the beverage liquor traffic and strikes at the heart of free government.

"No other amendment to the constitution ever received such a large majority as the Eighteenth amendment," he asserted. "It was submitted by a larger majority in congress than any other. It was ratified by the two houses of each of 46 of the 48 states, and favorable action was taken in one house of each of the two remaining states, so 94 of the possible 96 state legislative bodies to which it was submitted, just as every other amendment was submitted, gave it official approval, some of them by unanimous vote.

Repeal of the Eighteenth amendment is impossible so long as 13 states are against repeal, for to change the constitution requires the affirmative vote of both houses of the legislature in 36 states.

The convention which closed Thursday night decided to meet in Chicago in 1924.

NEEDLE UNTRUE NEAR CALIFORNIA

Boat Skipper Is Deceived Near U. S. Destroyers' Graveyard.

Captain Robert Ord, master of a small power boat, who has operated on this coast for years, tells a remarkable story of compass disturbances in the vicinity of the spot where the seven U. S. destroyers ran on the rocks off Point Honda, which may account for the disaster to American destroyers.

"I was making a trip from Santa Cruz Island to Arguello," said Ord, "a short distance below the place where the destroyers went ashore, and arrived off Honda just about dark Saturday, barely two hours before the warships ran aground.

"Although I followed the course I have followed for years in scores of voyages, I found myself more than 10 miles from my destination when I arrived on the mainland. My compass, which is the ordinary marine compass, was fully two points off. This variation landed me on the coast fully 10 miles above where I should have reached the mainland.

"I do not know whether the compasses of the warships could have been influenced as mine was, but if they were that variation explains why the ships were so far off their true course. This is not the first time that compass variation in this region has been noted."

BERLIN READY TO MORTGAGE ALL FOR RUHR

Stresemann Proposes to Pledge Property to Obtain Evacuation of Rhineland.

A Berlin dispatch reports that Germany is prepared to enlist private property in industry, commerce, finance and agriculture as a pledge for the payment of her reparation obligations if she is assured that the Ruhr and Rhineland will be restored, Chancellor Stresemann in his address to the German editors last week made such announcement.

"These guarantees," he said, "are capable of solving the question of passive resistance, provided assurance is given us that on the basis of such an understanding, the Ruhr will be evacuated and the Rhineland restored to its former rights."

He admitted that passive resistance did not offer a solution of the Ruhr question.

International Trusteeship.

Proposing an international trusteeship for the administration of the proposed nation-wide hypothecation of resources, the chancellor said the proceeds accruing from the mortgages would be paid to the trustees, who would include representatives of the reparation creditors. This body would then be able to issue bonds, thus making it possible for France to receive large sums of money immediately.

"Such guarantees," he pointed out, "will give France cash and will meet the conditions under which France was willing to evacuate the Ruhr," and added that before these guarantees could be obtained "Germany must be permitted the right to administer the Ruhr and recover her sovereignty in the Rhineland."

Herr Stresemann failed to assert directly that Germany was prepared to stop passive resistance unconditionally. He did say that for Germany "the question of the sovereignty of the Rhineland and regaining the freedom of the Ruhr territory" was decisive and that for those ends she was ready to give "real guarantees" which would go a step beyond the pledges of reich and state property contained in the treaty of Versailles.

Paris Is Cold to Offer.

Chancellor Stresemann's reply to Premier Poincare's last speech has made a most unfavorable impression in Paris, although in the absence of a fuller report extended comment was reserved.

LeMatin, generally understood to be close to Poincare, considers that the German chancellor has taken a step forward without, however, succeeding in ridding himself of the false idea that an application of his scheme of mortgages on private property would be sufficient to justify evacuation of the Ruhr.

GERMANS CARRY FOOD IN FROM NEARBY FARMS

Failure of Potato Crop Presents People With Dark Outlook.

German's food situation has reached what was called the "bagman" stage in the Russian collapse. City folk must travel to the country and get their foodstuffs, unless they want to pay extortionate prices asked by food speculators.

Suburban trains are crowded by men and women carrying vegetables, milk, butter, meat and other supplies which retailers in almost all cities are unable to provide. Farmers insist on payment in foreign money. As retailers must sell for German paper marks their business is at a standstill.

Berlin householders are beginning to seek their Winter supply of vegetables and food scouts are traveling throughout the potato districts making contracts. Field workers' strikes and a cold, rainy Spring—the coldest, wettest Spring in 200 years—have affected Germany's 1923 harvest.

Germany has been importing potatoes from Holland and other nearby countries for months in efforts to relieve the shortage.

FLIER SHATTERS SPEED MARKS

Aviator Flies More Than Four Miles a Minutes to World's Record.

A navy Curtiss race plane piloted by Lieut. Harold J. Brow, U. S. N., of Providence R. I., last week established a new world's speed record by traveling 244.15 miles an hour, or more than four miles a minute, over a one kilometer course at Mitchell field.

This record, the average speed of four flights, two with the wind and two against, smashed the former record of 238 miles an hour.

The extraordinary speed of the plane was attributed in part to the use of double Chamber wings. The machine, a biplane, with 500-horsepower Curtiss motor, was flown along a level course and made the record without the aid of a drop from altitude to attain starting speed.

Invents Health Process

W G Moore inv.

By the remarkable invention of W. G. Moore of London, of a specially concentrated arc evolved from electrodes made from a special alloy of rare metals, Wolfaun rays are made. When concentrated upon any spot in the human body these extreme ultra-violet rays increase the red blood cells and haemoglobin.

CRAFT HIDDEN IN ST. LAWRENCE

Searchers Find Evidence of Hasty Departure 150 Years Ago.

To the mystery lore that is woven into every mile of the historic St. Lawrence river and its abutting territory has been added two new problems for historians to puzzle over.

The first came to light when workmen commenced digging postholes for erection of a dock on the beach in front of the cottage of C. R. Hoag, about three miles upstream from Clayton. A workman's shovel struck something hard at a point about six feet below the surface and investigation was started.

The search brought to light a good-sized sailing vessel buried under the sands. Scorched wood on the side of the cabin testified to the manner in which the ship had come to the end of its sailing career; but its origin, owners, crew and their fate appear to be an impenetrable mystery.

That the crew perished, after fleeing the burning vessel, is the assumption of historians, for there is no record of any boat being burned and sunk. Because of the peculiar construction of the vessel and the fact that hand-made nails were used exclusively, historians estimate that the vessel was constructed not less than 150 years ago.

This at first gave rise to the opinion that the craft was one of the fleet that participated in the land and naval battle between the Americans and the British, in the bay now known as Prospect Park, in 1813. Close scrutiny of all available records, however, showed that although several British vessels were badly damaged, all were salvaged.

The haste with which the crew of the mystery ship left the craft to be buried under the sands for a century and a half was shown by the condition of the boat. On the deck was an ax and an old copper kettle, and in the cabin dishes, knives and two-tined forks were scattered on the table as though the sailors had been preparing for a meal when the flames drove them from the ship.

100 COAL MINES OWNED BY U. S.

Many Valuable Deposits of Minerals Controlled by Government.

Uncle Sam is one of the largest land lowners in the world, and his rents and royalties amount to a stupendous and ever-increasing sum yearly.

Coal and oil lands form the chief part of his holdings and immense tracts of oil shale lands, deposits of phosphate, potash and other important salts add greatly to his acreage. The bureau of mines has supervision over operation of more than 100 coal mines in eight states, and while at present mining on public land is overshadowed by private industry, government mines are increasing constantly in importance. In addition leases for one phosphate development, one oil shale project and four potash operations have been issued.

The growth of leasing operations on oil and gas lands owned by the government has been phenomenal since the passage of the leasing act in 1920. From February 1920 to April 1923, the bureau administered operations involving 334 oil and gas leases and 10,608 prospecting permits.

Revenues and rentals from these and other leases have been about $24,470,000, a part of which has been turned over to the reclamation service to be put back on the land.

BROKER ADMITS PROTECTION PAY

Supports Testimony That Bootleggers Were Liberal With Money.

The story of Benjamin H. Schwartz, prominent Cleveland attorney and politician, told at the conspiracy trial of Joseph A. Shearer, former federal-state prohibition director; Fred Countz, former prohibition agent for the Cleveland district; Samuel A. Hoskins, Columbus, attorney, and A. Frank Countz, Wednesday, that Louis Auerbach had paid thousands of dollars for "protection" was supported on the witness stand in federal court Wednesday by Samuel Selker, a local realty broker.

Mr. Selker also testified that he had "tipped" off to Louis and Abraham Auerbach when federal agents were about to visit their factory and that he had been advised by the Countz brothers to "keep his mouth shut."

Names Sum of $100,000.

The amonut paid by Louis Auerbach was between $65,000 and $100,000, Selker testified, which, minus commissions, was paid to A. Frank Countz.

It was on the day that he was indicted with the Auerbach's and several others for conspiracy to violate the national prohibition law that the suggestion was made by A. Frank Countz that "he keep his mouth shut," Selker testified.

The Auerbachs pleaded guilty to withdrawing alcohol ostensibly for manufacturing purposes and diverting it to bootleggers.

"I asked Frank what I should do," Selker declared on the stand.

"He said the only thing to do is to keep your mouth shut. Open your mouth and you put your foot in it. Wait until I find out what the charge is against you. Nobody saw you give me money, did they?"

Told "to Say Nothing."

A few days later, Selker continued, he met Fred and Frank Countz in an office in a downtown building and the subject about his predicament again came up.

"Don't say anything," Selker testified he was told by Fred Countz.

Under cross examination by counsel for the defense, Selker said that all but a small amount of the money he received through Schwartz, attorney for Louis Auerbach and directly from Auerbach was given by him to A. Frank Countz for immunity from government molestation of the Auerbach alcohol. Selker testified that Schwartz made "five or six" payments to him, while Auerbach made "15 or 18" direct. Selker denied that he had been promised immunity for his testimony.

Sam Block, of Sharon, Pa., former manager of the Auerbach plant, testified that several times Selker notified him by telephone when government agents were watching if alcohol was being withdrawn.

Mrs. Frank Luce

Advice for Mothers

Read What This Mother Says

Conneaut, Ohio.—"Always during expectancy my back would be so stiff that I could scarcely move without help. I tried various medicines, but not until I took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription did I get relief. I consider 'Favorite Prescription' a perfect tonic for the expectant mother, for it not only strengthened me and relieved me of all pain and lameness but I had comparatively no suffering, and my babies were hardy and strong—absolutely perfect—mentally and physically, which I considered due to the fact that the 'Favorite Prescription,' which I took as a tonic, contained no harmful ingredient."—Mrs. Frank Luce, 237 Harbor St.

Your health is your most valuable asset. So, why not get this Prescription today from your druggist, or write Dr. Pierce, President of the Invalids' Hotel, in Buffalo, N. Y., for free medical advice, or send 10c for a trial pkg. of tablets.

—Advertisement.

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You will surely throw away your "medicines," and "alcoholic" tonics once you try this greatest of all health builders.

Build Up Your Glands and You Build Strength and Endurance.

The Lewis Gland Treatment is absolutely original in every particular and nothing like it has ever before been known in medical science.

If you have tried many other forms of medical treatment without relief and have despaired of finding anything helpful, then you are the very one above all others to whom we will most gladly send one of our Demonstration Treatments. All you are asked to do is to Test this new Method in your home and at our expense. Surely you will not permit any doubt or prejudice to stand in your way when such a liberal offer as this is made to you.

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This is necessary because the two treatments are absolutely different as to formulas. The female treatment contains an ovarian extract and is particularly recommended for the ailments to which women are most commonly subject. Any Physician will testify as to the wonderful value of ovarian substance for women's troubles and will also understand that this substance would be of no benefit if administered in a treatment for men. We mention this one point of difference to emphasize the fact that the Lewis Treatment for Women is especially prepared for that sex.

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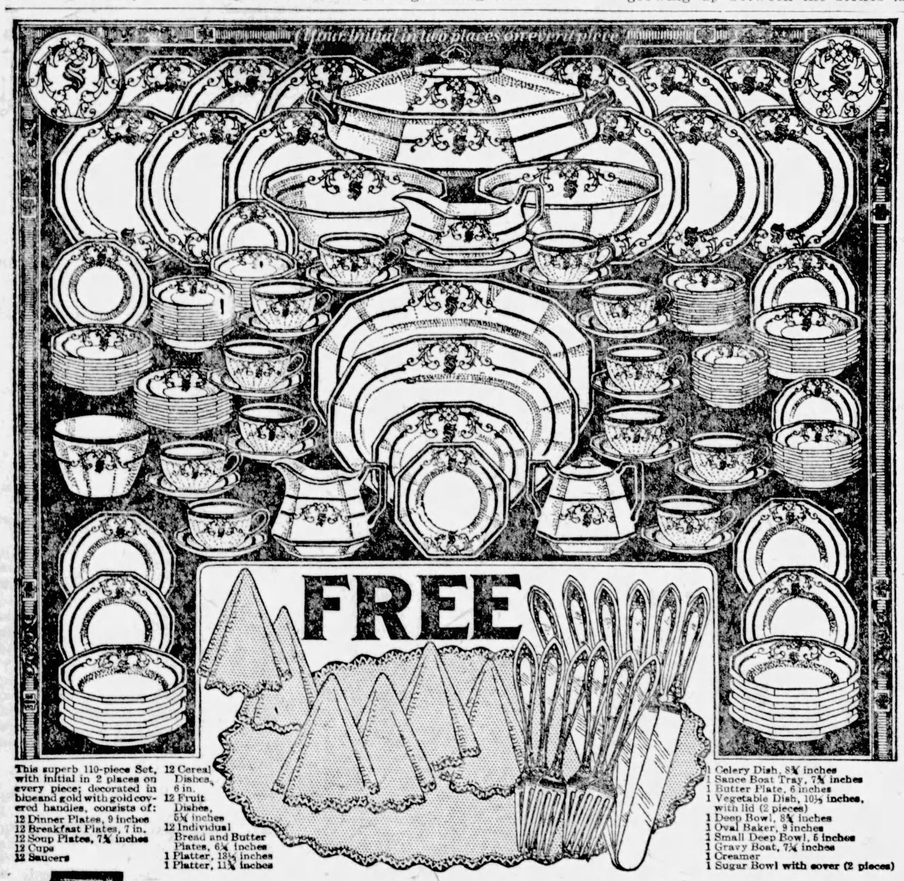

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12 Fruit Dishes, 5¾ inches
12 Individual Bread and Butter Plates, 6¾ inches
1 Platter, 13½ inches
1 Platter, 11¾ inches
1 Celery Dish, 8¾ inches
1 Sauce Boat Tray, 7¾ inches
1 Butter Plate, 6 inches
1 Vegetable Dish, 10½ inches, with lid (2 pieces)
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Send only $1 and Hartman will ship the complete set. *Use it for 30 days on Free Trial.* Then, if not satisfied, send it back and Hartman will return your $1 and pay transportation charges both ways. If you keep it, TAKE NEARLY A YEAR TO PAY—a little every month.

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WEEK IN BASEBALL

New York, Pittsburgh and Cincinnati lock-stepped through the week in the formation named in the National league, varying only slightly in their leads. The Giants and Reds won Sunday while the Pirates were idle.

In the American league, the Yankees lengthened their lead during the week and won a double-header Sunday from the Indians. They now need only one more game to clinch their place in the world's series.

The run record of the week went to the Giants with 48, the Robins coming a close second with 46. In hits Cincinnati leads with a total of 55, the Giants following with 83. Heads a-over on the week's errors record with 16.

The Braves, Pirates, Robins and Red Sox tied for the honor of being hit the hardest, each allowing 35 runs to their opponents.

Babe Ruth of the New York Americans cracked out his 37th home run of the season Sunday and for the fourth time this year tied Cy Williams of the Philadelphia Nationals, who is leading in home runs in that league. Ruth, during the week got three homers, while Williams cracked out two circuit clouts on the same day. Kenneth Williams of the St. Louis Americans, was third in the list of home run sluggers of the two leagues with 28 to his credit and Fournier of the Nationals was fourth with 20.

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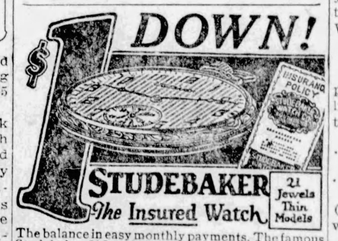

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